Weather

Milder, variable. The maximum temperature yesterday was 75.2 and the minimum 49.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 68.6 and 46.4.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, E. of Canada, 3 p.m. tomorrow.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. A. Behic, Apr. 13.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Wilson, Apr. 11.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Kashgar, Apr. 11.

NO. 3560 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 癸亥年二月二十三日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1923 大正十二年四月八日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

NATIVE BANKS ARE SHOWING REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT

Progress Since War Has Been Astonishing

ARE UP TO DATE

Win High Tribute From H. And S. General Manager

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The progress which Chinese modern banks has made in recent times has been really wonderful. They are becoming an important factor in the economic machinery of the country. What must be described as one of the most important developments during the past year directly connected with banking is the fact that these banks have lent to foreign banks in Shanghai from December last to February no less than the large sum of twelve million taels.

At the end of last year when the money market was tight the foreign banks approached these institutions for financial assistance and secured fixed loans for one or two months at rates of interest varying from 8½ to as high as twelve percent. Some of these fell due in March, while the rest have to be paid up in April. Until the end of April the money market is, therefore, not expected to be easy. In this connection it is worthy of recalling that the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, the General Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at a dinner given at the Union Club declared that if the Chinese banks had not helped the European banks during and after the War the latter would have been in a bad shape.

BANKS STRONGER

Since then the Chinese banks have grown stronger and their funds utilised to some extent in financing the foreign banks in China.

But a further and more interesting development in Chinese banking is the strenuous and successful efforts to attract deposits from the millions of agriculturists and others in the interior of China. These folks are being educated by means of pamphlets, canvassers and haranguers to the security and advantages of depositing their money with the Chinese banks instead of burying it underground or leaving it with pawn shops and big hongs. Banking in China, until the Great War broke out, has not been a public institution in the real sense of the word. The native small banks were merely a mechanism for the furtherance of trade, and, unlike the foreign banks, the Chinese public did not deposit their funds in these native banks. The general body politic was therefore entirely unconcerned as to what happened to these native banks.

When the War broke out in 1914 Chinese recognised the great opportunity that existed and went into banking more whole-heartedly than they had done in the past. Hence a number of these institutions, run on Western principles, came into being. The growth of banking has been rapid since the War.

In Shanghai there are some 22 to 23 Chinese modern banks, while there are a large number of smaller institutions with capitals of $225,000 to $550,000.

The popularity of these Chinese owned banks run on Occident lians dates to the time when Exchange was high, and the idea gained currency among the Chinese that the European banks were very hard up. This caused a withdrawal of Chinese deposits on a large scale and lodged with Chinese banking institutions. It gave the first impetus to the formation of more banks under the aegis of Chinese merchants. Out of the 23 banks at present operating in Shanghai at least 15 owe their existence to the fear among the Chinese in the days of the Great War that European banks were not in good shape.

Today a large portion of the Chinese business passes through these Chinese banks, which are coming more and more into favor. The reasons ascribed for this popularity are a better understanding and somewhat better accommodation given. The tendency is growing among the Chinese to go more and more to their own banks for financing their direct imports and exports and for

(Continued on Page 6)

BY J. L. BUTTS

For many moons the face of Li Kwi-ming had not been seen in these parts, though anxiously looked for by a number of people. Chief among these was Wong Tsung-bing, whose sight had not been gladdened by Li since October 11, 1919, and who had grieved exceedingly thereat.

Thus when Wong happened along Woochang Road the day before yesterday and, glancing within the doorway of a temple, beheld Li, he was in what is popularly known as transports of joy. He was so happy about it that he ran to share the glad news with a policeman. The policeman agreed enthusiastically with Wong that this was an occasion for rejoicing and they hastily organised themselves into a reception committee of two and hurried to the temple to welcome the prodigal.

Wong was still beaming when court was called to order yesterday and he expressed to the Assessor and Magistrate his happiness at again meeting Li who had dropped out of sight so long ago, along with $500 belonging to Wong.

The Court inquired if Li had anything to say, and Li allowed that he had. It was true, he said that on an Autumn day his former employer, Wong, had given over to him a package which he was to deposit in the bank. The packet was supposed to contain $500—$300 in notes and $200 in silver—but, never having been shown the contents, how did he know if it was there? He had gone to the bank and when the package was opened it was found that it contained but 200 silver dollars. He had gone back to the shop with the $200 and reported to an assistant. The assistant had solemnly told him that if he brought such a wild yarn to his master he would probably spend the next stage of his career in jail. This piece of news was so discouraging that he had taken the $200 and gone to a gambling palace and lost it all. Knowing that he would then be still more unwelcome around the shop he had taken a little trip out of town.

So it comes about that once more the streets are to be desolated by the absence of Li, but this time there will be no doubt as to his whereabouts, at least for a year.

FAST WORKER

Tsang Ts-kauh showed up with an engaging smile at the home of Tsung Ah-nyi one morning and said that he was pinch-hitting, or subbing if you don't care for the b.b. lingo, for an ailing houseboy.

He gave the houseboy's name, told about freckle on the left ear of same and otherwise established himself as the genuine and only understudy to the missing member of the staff.

The family received him to its bosom, as it were, and told him to get busy about the domicile. Which he did, gathering together $25 in notes, a gold ring and a green vase and departing for points South in remarkably industrious style.

However, a neighboring cook saw and recognised him and he was traced to his lodgings, where he was found disguised behind a pair of blue spectacles.

All the loot was recovered except $3, which represented the outlay on the specs, and Tsang was ordered to take a three year's course in elementary ethics at the village reformatory.

PRINCE IMPROVED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 6.—The improvement in the condition of Princess Kitashirakawa and Prince Asaka is such that the Japanese Embassy will not issue further bulletins. It is understood that Prince Asaka will shortly be transported to Paris to undergo an operation.

SINO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP IS THEME AT NAVY TIFFIN

Admiral Gilly And Commissioner Hsu Speak

CHINESE, HOSTS

Prominent Members Of French Community Attend

Strengthening of Sino-French friendship and commercial relations formed the keynote of the speech given by Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, as well as that of the response by Admiral Gilly, in command of the visiting French squadron of cruisers, at a tiffin given at the Ningpo Association yesterday. The hosts were Commissioner Hsu General Ho Feng-lin, Military Governor of Sunkiang and Shanghai, and Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, chief of the Admirality.

More than 75 prominent members of the French community and of the Chinese community were guests at the tiffin. Naval and military uniforms of China and France together with decorations of many nations made the affair one of the most picturesque seen here, while the dining room on the third floor of the building was also tastefully decorated.

Mr. Hsu Yuan's speech follows:

We are very happy indeed to welcome Admiral Gilly and the delegates of the various ministries of the French Government to Shanghai after their voyage to Japan. We are thankful for this happy occasion when we can make their acquaintance and for their courtesy in accepting our invitation.

"The Admiral and his companions are all men of profound knowledge and wide experience. During the world war, they rendered distinguished services to their country and afterward, they contributed towards the peace of the world. Now that France and the other nations have regained their peace, the world is grateful to the French navy for its services.

Now, upon instructions from the Ministry of the Navy, the Admiral and his companions are touring the world, with the object of studying the commercial conditions of each country.

"When they return, after the long voyage, they will offer to their countrymen the valuable observations which they are collecting during this mission. We hope that the two nations will increase their commercial dealings with each other more rapidly than ever.

"In conclusion we ask you, gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink to the health of Admiral Gilly and his companions and to the prosperity of the Republic of France."

As the guests raised their glasses, the band of General Ho Feng-lin played the 'Marseillaise."

In response, Admiral Gilly said that although his sojourn in Shanghai had been brief, his heart was full on account of many manifestations of good will from the Chinese officials and commercial interests in Shanghai. He only regretted that he was unable to proceed to Peking and pay his repects to the President but on account of the closeness to the French National Day, the return of his ships was necessary.

However, the Admiral continued, he had wired to the French Minister in Peking to convey his regret to President Li and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for his failure to call upon them and to express to them his sincere expressions of friendliness and goodwill on behalf of the French people. It was the mission of the fleet to express the gratitude of the French people to China for her participation in the late war and to inform China that the fleet had but a peaceful mission to perform, namely, the promotion of commercial intercourse and friendship between China and France. The Admiral then concluded by proposing the health of the President of China and the band struck up the Chinese national anthem.

Among those present at the tiffin were Consul-General Wilden, M. Guyon, M. Chauvel, M. G. Kahn, M. Hennique, M. Charlot, M. Villiers-Motiame, M. d'Anselme, M. Constantin, M. Broussan, M. Petrequin, M. de la Prade, M. Lequerre, M. Avenol, M. Ferret, M. Leniau, Rear-Admiral C. J. Chow, Taoyin Wang Keng-

(Continued on Page 2)

The Light Horse In Camp — -:- —By Juel Madsen

LIGHTLY eliminating the two valiant horsemen of the eclipse in the background we find, reading from right to left in the foreground Trooper Joe Keegan, 2nd Lieutenant Trenchard-Davis, who won the grand aggregate, and L. H. S. M. Lienard.

American Doughboys Have Enjoyable Smoker In Camp

One of the most highly successful smoking concerts ever staged by the American Company, S.V.C., took place last night, the occasion being the Fifth Annual Camp, which is now in progress at the Rifle Range.

To begin by an incident that occured about half-way through the dinner, a count-off disclosed the fact that there were present altogether in the neighborhood of a hundred men counting guests of the Company as well as members.

Captain Olsen, Commanding the Yankee Unit, sat at the head of the table, wreathed in smiles and radiating good cheer and hospitality. On his right was Colonel Gordon, the new Commandant of the Corps, while on his left sat Major Pilcher. Members from the Headquarters Staff, and Officers from several other units were also present.

* * *

This smoker, to which we will return in due course, was the climax to a strenous day, crammed full of doings. It is true that with most of the men gone to business in the morning, the activities had to be confined to a practice shoot by the Lewis gun squads, but after lunch things began to happen and to happen fast.

The "War Correspondent" returned in time to get his rifle and fall in and get a little limbering up, preparatory to the inspection which Colonel Gordon had just then arrived to conduct.

Added to the usual formations, and it must be said that the C. O. certainly did snap the Company around, there were other stunts, including the "As Skirmishers," getting down on your tum on the grass, and a few other little things like that.

It is not too much to say that the Commandant (and he said so himself later on) was very pleased with the turn-out.

There followed a distance judging contest between platoons, the winning platoon being the Second and the individual winner, Anthony. His percentage of error was down as low as 6.2. Other averages ranged from 6.6 even unto—well, it was the correspondent's own score, and maybe we had better let that remain.

And now from some where mitts and a ball were unearthed, and the would-be baseballers set to, to do their winding-up for this afternoon's game.

In due course, it came on to sun-down, and it was a truly smart turn-out that gave the "Present Arms" to The Flag.

Preparations, which had been under way since noon, drew to a climax, and with the walls of the dining hall colorfully bedecked with the flags of the different States, and the tables with flowers, it did not take a prophet to see that something big was afoot.

The first of the guests commenced to arrive, and the talk began to run high. "Mess Call" found guests and members ready to go, and if ever a dinner was served with music this one certainly was. The uke again, of course, as you will have guessed, but with it or without, song after song was rendered with tremendous "eclat".

At the termination of the meal Capt. Olsen, rose to formally introduce Colonel Gordon, who, in a speech which he was unable to commence until the choruses of "He's a jolly good fellow" had died down, very quickly convinced all present that there was going to be harmony in the Corps, and favored

(Continued on Page 2)

TO HONOR AGLEN WITH RECEPTION THIS MORNING

Five Chinese Organisations To Be Hosts At Chamber Of Commerce

Five local organisations will give a reception this morning at 10 o'clock at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in honor of Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs. The hosts are the Chamber, the Shanghai Bankers' Association, the Native Bankers' Guild, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association and the Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange.

The Customs chief who arrived last night from Peking, is sailing for home on furlough.

NAVAL TRADITION IS SMASHED BY ADMIRALTY CHIEF

Appointment Of Staff Chief By Ministrial Order Establishes Precedent

(Special To The China Press)

Peking, April 7.—An unusual procedure was adopted today when Admiral Tu Shih-kwei appointed Commander Hsu Feng-tsao, chief of staff of the Admirality without a Presidential Mandate. The appointment was gazetted only by an order of the Ministry of the Navy in order to avoid the opposition of the commanders of the various war vessels and squadrons.

The Chief of Staff ranks above the commander-in-chief of the various squadrons and up to the present has been always held by a Fukienese. Hsu is a Wusih man; and in recognition of his services to the Lovang cause, Admiral Tu has gone out of the usual practice of the navy by conferring upon him this honor, and established a precedent by appointing a non-Fukien man to fill the position.

SEVEN YEAR OLD CHINESE YOUTH BRUTALLY SLAIN

Schoolboy, Strangled and Stabbed, Found In Garbage Bin

A particularly brutal murder came to the attention of the police here Friday, when a garbage coolie found the stabbed and strangled body of a seven-year-old Chinese boy crammed into a Municipal Garbage bin in an alleyway off South Chengtu Road.

An inquest was held by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh yesterday, when the victim was identified as Tsang Zen-sung, whose parents live at 663 Chungking Road.

When found, the boy had a handkerchief knotted about his throat and there appeared to be wounds about the loins. Examined at the hospital later, it was found that the youth had been stabbed repeatedly in the region of the groin.

The mother testified at the inquest that her son left home with an elder brother Thursday morning to attend the Tsung Guan Commercial School, which is near their home, in Chungking Road. He left the school at about noon, a few minutes before his brother and was not seen again.

There is a private, Watchman's hut just outside the alleyway in which the body was found and a police watchman's hut directly facing of the box, but the police watchman testified that, though he was on duty from 6 p.m. Thursday until 6 a.m. Friday, shortly before the body was found, he saw no one place anything in the box."

The verdict returned was to the effect that the boy met his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown. 6

Hearst Purchased Baltimore Papers

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Baltimore, April 6.—It is announced here that Mr. Hearst has purchased the Baltimore "News" and "American" from Frank A. Munsey, the former being the largest newspaper in Maryland. With his invasion of the Baltimore field Hearst is now represented in fifteen of the largest cities in America.

SHIPS TO STAY DRY

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 6. — Mr. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, today advised Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, that the clause of the contract under which the Shipping Board was selling its merchant vessels, to the effect that the ships should not be operated by the purchasers to the violation of the laws of the United States, was valid.

The clause in question is generally interpreted as referring to the prohibition laws.

COOK'S JUBILEE WORLD TOURISTS HERE TOMORROW

Party Of 384 Arriving On Giant Cunard Liner Samaria

The giant Cunard liner Samaria will drop anchor at Woosung at about daybreak tomorrow, bringing 384 world tourists to visit Shanghai. The tourists, who are expected to arrive at the Customs jetty at about 9 a.m., are participating in the golden jubilee round-the-globe voyage being conducted by the famous of firm of Thomas Cook and Sons and tomorrow for the first time the Cook house-flag will be seen on the Whangpoo.

The world cruise of the Samaria commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the first escorted tour to be made round the world—that led in 1872-1873 by Thomas Cook, founder of the agency which bears his name.

The present party is under the direction of Mr. Ross H. Skinner, who is aided by ten guides from Cook's permanent staff—all well-acquainted with Oriental ports. In addition, Cook's local agencies at all ports touched are making elaborate preparations for the reception of the party, so that no opportunity for the visiting of points of interest may be lost. The tourists will have practically three full days for seeing Shanghai and adjacent points, the ship sailing for Japan at midnight Wednesday. Shanghai headquarters for the party will be at the Astor House Hotel, where special offices have been established by Cook's. In addition to being taken about Shanghai, members of the cruise will be escorted to historic Hangchow and Soochow. A party of about one hundred will leave the ship here and make the overland trip to Peking, going thence to Japan to rejoin the steamer.

The Samaria, which is a sister ship to the Laconia, which visited Shanghai recently, sailed from New York on January 24 and when she again enters that port will have made a trip of 30,000 miles. After leaving New York the Samaria proceeded through the Mediterranean to India, calling at Bombay and Calcutta. She then visited Burma and Singapore.

The first port of call to be entered in the Far East was Manila. There they were given a reception by Governor General Wood at the palace. While in Hongkong the visitors enjoyed every facility for seeing the sights of the Colony and made side trips to adjacent points, including Canton.

After leaving Shanghai the Samaria will go to Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco, returning to New York via the Panama Canal.

LONDON AND PARIS WATCH NEW ACTIVITY OF DIPLOMATS

Loucheur's Visit To British Capital Stirs Interest

FRENCH WEAKEN

Now Talking Of Possible Concessions On Reparations

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 6.—There is much interest in London and Paris in the visit of M. Loucheur to England. In addition to his conversation with Mr. Bonar Law, M. Loucheur had conversations with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, the President of the Board of Trade, and other prominent personages.

It is suggested that he is taking careful soundings of the British opinion and this regarded as significant in view of the likelihood of his being the next French Premier in the event of the fall of M. Poincare, which is regarded in some quarters as imminent. M. Loucheur is known to favor co-operation between the British and the French. He recently outlined a plan for settlement, the essential feature of which was the separation of the Rhineland from Prussia though not from the Reich and the demilitarisation of the area under the League of Nations or some international body.

The Paris papers are keenly discussing M. Loucheur's interview with Mr. Bonar Law, in which connection the Matin utters a warning that France must be ready with terms for a settlement. The journal says a reparations total of £2,500,000,000 would be acceptable to France provided France received a minimum of £1,800,000,000. The Rhineland should be completely demilitarised with an international police force and French control of the bridgeheads of the Rhine.

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 6.—M. Loucheur, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency before leaving for home, admitted that his conversations with Mr. Bonar Law and the Earl of Derby, the Secretary of State for War, touched on the international situation though he emphasied that they were of an unofficial nature. He declared that his impressions of the visit were very satisfactory. He had found everywhere the greatest friendship for France.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 6.—Political circles, supporting M. Poincare, are annoyed at some of M. Loucheur's activities in England. They fear that German resistance will be encouraged by the publication in London of the plan, attributed to M. Loucheur, for the reduction of reparations, a series of international loans, gradual but rapid evacuation of the Ruhr if payments show regularity, and the conversion of the West Rhineland into a German Federal State, demilitarised under the League of Nations.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 6.—In connection with the comments occasioned by the visit of M. Loucheur to England in the English and German press and the association of the reparations plan, published by the Daily Telegraph, with this visit, M. Loucheur expressed astonishment that he had been credited by the press with ideas which were not his and declared that he had made no communication on his conversations in England, which were of a private character.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April .—With regard to the various suggestions for the settlement of reparations which are being circulated in certain English papers, the Temps says: "Those who are really contributing to the settlement of the problem of reparations are the tenacious brave men who are maintaining French authority in the Ruhr and are able to send from there increasing quantities of combustibles, 900 tons of coke daily at the beginning of the last week in March, 2340 tons a day at the end of the month, and 4,000 tons a day at the present moment.

That is the work which merits our attention and our gratitude.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 6.—M. Le Trocquer, the Minister of Public Works, leaves this evening for the Ruhr to decide on measures with a view to the development of exploitation.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 6.—The reports of French doctors establish the fact that four of the victims of the Essen incident were hit from the front, five from the side and two from behind.

This entirely destroys the German version which asserts that the victims were shot in the back whilst taking flight.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 6.—The Burgomaster of Kirchlinde, near Dortmund, has replaced notices posted by the French authorities, which had been removed or torn.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 6.—M. Loucheur's visit to London is the sole topic in the lobbies of the Chamber, where many Deputies assembled in spite of the recess. M. Loucheur's self-imposed task is generally approved and the cordiality of the former Minister's reception by the British Cabinet Ministers is favorably commented on.

It is pointed out that the reparations plan published in London is not in accord with M. Loucheur's declared views.

Satisfaction is expressed at the tendency in certain political quarters in London to work towards a rapprochement between the British and French points of view.

It is thought that sooner or later negotiations are bound to be resumed and M. Loucheur's visit will have achieved its aim of helping to re-unite the two countries, both of which are desirous of mending the temporary breach.

INDIAN TO JAIL FOR POSSESSION OF TEN PISTOLS

Caught in possession of 10 automatic pistols and 100 rounds of ammunition at the Whangpoo wharf early Friday morning, an Indian named Shah Ashgar was brought before Acting Magistrate Peter Grain in the British Police Court yesterday and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, the weapons and ammunition being ordered confiscated.

Appearing on behalf of the police, Mr. Eardley Maitland stated that two detectives, acting on information received, went to the wharf and observed the accused with a bulky package in his hand. He ran away but was chased and caught. At the station he had informed Detective Inspector Cruickshank that a Russian whom he had met on Seward Road had offered him $5 to take the parcel somewhere, but he could not give the Russian's address.

Questioned, the prisoner said he knew it was illegal to have the arms, but that he had been out of work and money for some time. The Magistrate said he would have to take a serious view of the matter since these were the type of weapons used by armed robbers. In view, however, of the previous good character of the accused, the Court would not impose the two-months' sentence, but would send him to jail for one month.

Chinese Society To Have Special Radio Program

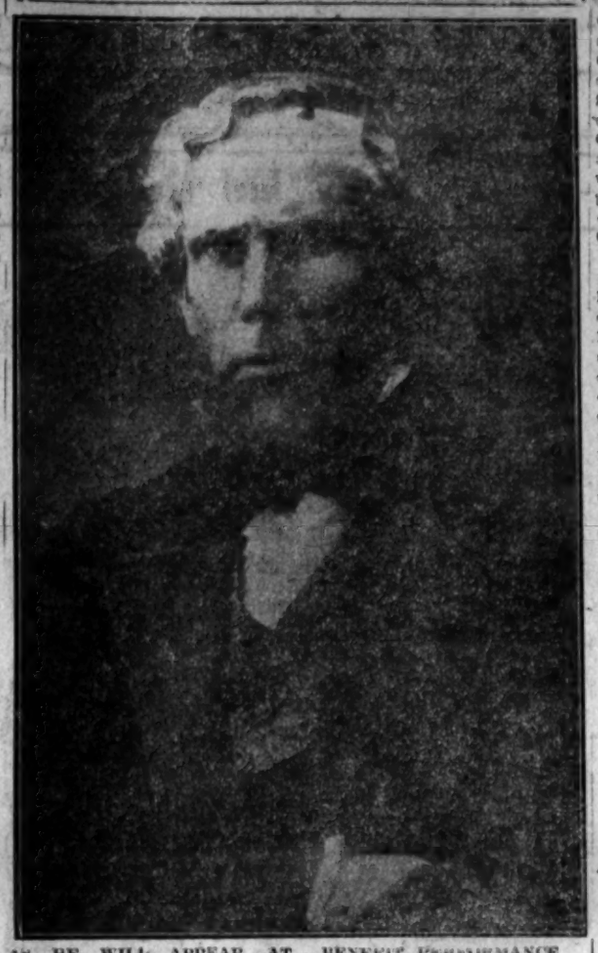
The Thrift and Savings Society, 5 Boundary Road, will hold a banquet tomorrow night in honor of the campaign workers of the society's fourth membership campaign, and has requested Mr. Bruce Deaton of the Radio Corporation of China, Dollar Building, 3 Canton Road, to arrange a radio program for the occasion.

The Thrift and Savings Society was one of the first Chinese organisations in China to take up radio of a wide scale. They have an excellent receiving set in their club rooms and receive the concerts broadcasted by the Radio Corporation every night.

Mr. Deaton has arranged a special program of Chinese music, featuring the New World orchestra and sing-song girls for the society tomorrow night.

The China Press is also arranging a special program for the unique radio tea to be given at the New Carlton on Wednesday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. under the supervision of Professor C. H. Robertson who will give a lecture on the fundamentals of radio especially for readers of The China Press, and also a demonstration of actual radio broardcasting and receiving. A program will also be broadcasted from the Dollar building at the conclusion of the lecture. The lecture is the first of a series to be given at the New Carlton next week.

Holloway As 'Lincoln'



AS HE WILL APPEAR AT BENEFIT PERFORMANCE NEXT THURSDAY

THE ticket plans for the benefit performance of "Abraham Lincoln," to be given at the Lyceum next Thursday evening by the Courtneidge-Holloway players, are now available at the offices of the American Club, 33 Nanking Road. Booking is going ahead well and indications are for a crowded house.

The performance of the famous Drinkwater drama is being given in aid of the American Civilian Relief Fund, to care for destitute Americans in Shanghai, and the price of tickets is $4.

At its first presentation here, the play scored an immediate hit with its audience, which was loud in its praise of both piece and players. Mr. Holloway's "Lincoln" is a tremendously keen and sympathetic interpretation and, aside from the opportunity of contributing to a very worthy cause, Shanghai playgoers should hail with pleasure the chance of seeing again this excellent actor in this excellent play.

Sino-French Comity Is Theme

(Continued from Page 1)

ting, General Hsu Kuo-liang, Mr. C. P. Yin, Magistrate Shen Pao-chang, Magistrate Kwan Chung, Magistrate Nieh, Mr. Chu Pao-san, M. Beun of the O. C. C., M. Scellie, M. Baurens, M. R. P. Noury, M. Grosbois, M. Fredit, M. Le Bris, M. Durang, M. Shieridan; M. de Boissezen, M. R. P. Henry, Judge S. K. Loh, Colonel Sun Tze-ching, Magistrate Chen Chia-ching, Mr. Jabin Hsu, Mr. Loh Pah-hung, Dr. S. F. Hsu, Commander C. H. Lin, Lieutenant-Commander K. H. Su, Lieutenant Woon, Lieut. Lin, Sub-lieut. Yeo, M. Tartois, M. Chapeaux, M. Orlandi, M. Legendre, M. Ardain, M. Pamiral, Dr. A. Vallet, Dr. Lambert, M. G. Arnoux, M. Maybon, M. Laurent, M. Nouveau, M. R. L. P. Baude, M. Dyer, M. Tulasne, M. Crepin, M. Favereau, M. Fiori, M. Meynard, Mr. Hsia Hung-chang, Mr. Fu Siao-en Mr. Nicolas Tsu, Mr. Yao Moh-lien and Mr. Hsu Chien-ling.

Yesterday morning, the Admiral and other members of the mission were guests at a reception given by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Fan Tsiao-peh, vice-chairman of the Chamber, presided and delivered the welcoming address, in the course of which he said that China had, since 1911, assumed a form of government identical with that of France.

This change of Government has placed the relations of the French and Chinese peoples on a much closer basis, and since in commerce goodwill is the great energising power by means of which all legitimate commercial aspirations can be satisfied, it is safe to predict that the commercial and economic relations between China and France will develop in a manner the like of which has never been seen before.

"No doubt, Admiral Gilly, you have been very favorably impressed by the great number of Franco-Chinese enterprises which exist in Shanghai and other cities in this country and which furnish a monumental proof that Franco-Chinese co-operation is not an ideal but a practical reality. On an occasion like this it is not possible for me, as the spokesman of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, to attempt to give a word-picture of the great things that have been done by the noble sons and daughters of France in China in the various fields of activities with which they have identified themselves in their respective vocations as merchants, educationalists, missionaries and men in the public and diplomatic services."

In response Admiral Gilly said that he very much appreciated the courtesies extended to him during his soujourn in China, that he felt quite at home among the Chinese whom he now visits for the second time, and that he was much impressed by China's great dangers and the numerous signs of progress which have marked the recent years. Admiral Gilly pointed out that his mission was entirely of a pacific nature as his chief aim and the aim of the delegates of the various ministries of the French Government was to study the economic situation. He assured his audience that France has for Chinese sentiments of the greatest cordiality. The Admiral concluded his address by a toast of the health of the Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce. Words of appreciation showing his great faith in the economic development of China were uttered by Monsieur Guyon. Consul-General Wilden also made a speech in humorous vein, recalling his pleasant experiences in Western China and expressing his admiration of the Chinese people generally.

Following the tiffin, the admiral and his staff motored out to the French Park and conferred decorations on 11 persons: Sous Intendant Militaire Lafranque was awarded the Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, while Mecanicien Principal Ecorchon was made Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. Military medals were given to Mm Minier, Kernels, Boutet, Castel, Guennoc, Bordenos, Graff, Dinh, Viet-sang and Wang King-yung.

Admiral Gilly will inspect the French school on Monday morning. His fleet is scheduled to leave for France on Wednesday.

Tomorrow evening a dance in honor of the mission is to be given by Consul general and Mme. Wilden at the French Club.

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American Doughboys Have Enjoyable Smoker In Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

a big spirit of pulltogether and get-it-done.

The whole company then adjourned to the concert hall and right from the start things began to hum. The opening choruses, over which the American Company had spent much pains, were conducted by Anderson, with Mann at the piano, and were rendered with such gusto that the vocal chords of the singers stood out (as the sports writers like to tell us) like whip cords.

Following a turn by Howells, of "A Company, British," came the radio, a dashed success. Mr. Webb, of a newly established radio association, played for us a record. Which ran something in this fashion 'In an old—dot dash dot dot—fashioned garden—dash dash dash dot—in an old fashioned—dash oh dash!" And if it hadn't been for the interruption of the wireless stations in and about Shanghai, Mr. Davis' "turn" would have been better appreciated. It certainly deserved better.

The ventroloquism of Mr. Kortwright, one of the Company's guests, was of the finest, and the take-off staged by Awad and Knight, in their roles of Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Sheen, were immense. It would take too long to detail the other turns, but Porterfield's dance, Glemby's perenial stunts, Mr. Keeyan's talk, Mr. Graham-Barrow's droll English stories, and the motion pictures of the company taken during their last field day, all went to make a very successful evening.

As bright as last night's gathering was, it will no doubt be eclipsed by this afternoon's attendance, for the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the "boys" will be there in force to watch their men "do their stuff."

It will take only a very quick mention of the program planned, to convey an idea of the time that will be had, for there are scheduled among other things an Inter-platoon tug-of-war, an obstacle race, tent peg and mobilisation tests, a game of punkball and last, the ball game.

So far all things have contributed toward making the Camp a success, and all indications are that when it comes time, on Monday morning, to pack up and leave, the American Company will have pulled off one of the greatest encampments in the Company's history.

Rubber Company Consolidates Staff

Owing to the increased volume of business, for the wide range of rubber products manufactured by the United States Rubber Co. and Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. arrangements have been made whereby the territories of Philippine Islands, China and Straits Settlement will be consolidated.

Under this arrangement Mr. C. E. Guest has been appointed Far Eastern Manager with C. W. Armstrong as local Mgr. for Manila and W. S. Leonard as local Manager for Shanghai.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 6.—It is reported from Warsaw that the huge protest meeting against the execution of Bishop Budkiewicz held there today culminated in serious anti-Jewish excesses in which 50 persons were injured. The military subsequently intervened.

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, April 6.—The long delayed trial of the Patriarch Tikhon and other Russian priests has been fixed for April 11.

SINGER IS GIVEN TWO-MONTH TERM FOR BEATING WIFE

Sentence of two months imprisonment was imposed by Judge Peter Grain acting as Magistrate in the British Police Court yesterday, upon William James Singer, convicted of beating his wife, Camilla Singer, on March 24 and 25.

Singer was haled into court on Friday but the case had to be remanded as the defendant was under the influence of liquor. The evidence of his wife, whom he married and separated from last year, was read over to him and in answer he bared his arm, showing a bruise, and declared that his wife and a lodger had assaulted him.

The Magistrate inquired if Mrs. Singer wished a separation order and on her replying in the affirmative that was given and the defendant on being sentenced was warned that if he interfered with his wife again he would go to prison for a longer period. Singer was divorced from his first wife about 12 months ago and married again last June.

SOLF UNDER FIRE

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 7.—Some German newspapers have recently been attacking Dr. Solf, the German Ambassador to Japan, and have referred to a memorial from German merchants in Japan demanding his recall.

The Foreign Office has thoroughly investigated the anonymous allegations in the memorial and has found them entirely unwarranted.

EFFICIENCY

An efficient staff is one of the greatest assets a bank can have. In the American-Oriental Banking Corporation there is a constant striving for increased efficiency. The results are evident in the steady expansion and strengthening of our service.

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Clean your clothes with Solvia the new cleaning fluid that removes grease and cleans like Magic.

Price 85 cts. obtainable from

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The Shanghai Pharmacy Ltd., 16 Nanking Road

"ROLEX" GENEVA
CAMPAIGN SILVER WRIST WATCH
15 Jewelled, LEVER movement, dust and damp proof, borget case with luminous hands and figures. Specially constructed for the varying climatic changes of China.

Price $20.00 each from
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LTD.
21 Jinkee Road
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Sundries Department

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DOES MUCH OF THE COMFORT OF YOUR HOME DEPEND ON THE LOVING THOUGHTFULNESS OF YOUR WIFE?

Have you made provision so that she will be able to keep that home going for herself and maybe the children if you are called away?

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SELLS HOME PROTECTION.

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With the advent of the warm weather people are looking forward to the enjoyment of motoring.

We have now in stock the NEW 1923 models, with all the latest improvements, of DODGE BROTHERS, HUPMOBILE, CLEVELAND, and CHANDLER MOTOR CARS.

We confidently recommend all of these cars for their durability, economical operation, as well as for their fine appearance.

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125, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

NEXT FAST MAIL TO AMERICA GOES OUT TUESDAY

President McKinley Sailed Yesterday—Empress Due Tomorrow

Taking 200 passengers and American from Shanghai, the Empress of Canada of the Canadian Pacific will leave Woosung for Vancouver early Tuesday morning, and the tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Ninety passengers will land in Shanghai from the Empress and are expected at the jetty about 7.30 p.m. tomorrow. Besides those landing here, 100 of whom are passing through.

Ordinary mail to be sent on the Empress boat will close at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and registered matter should be posted before 2 p.m. Parcels for Canadian ports only will be closed at 12 noon.

The President McKinley sailed from the China Merchants Lower Wharf at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is due to arrive in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on April 23.

With the next European mail the Kashgar is due to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock this morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Wednesday.

American mail is also due next Wednesday on the President Wilson. The President Jefferson which should arrive at Yokohama from Seattle today, is expected in Shanghai next Friday.

NEW HOSPITAL'S CORNER STONE IS LAID IN CHINKIANG

(China Press Correspondence)

Chinkiang, April 6.—Thursday afternoon, April 5, at three o'clock the corner-stone of the Goldsby King Memorial Hospital of the Southern Presbyterian Mission was laid.

The event was one of great happiness for the community. The building will cost forty thousand dollars and will be a general hospital. Up to this time there has been no hospital where men could be treated in Chinkiang so this institution will meet a great need.

The Rev. J. W. Paxton was master of ceremonies and Dr. H. W. Newman, the physician in charge, delivered an address telling the purpose of the meeting. The Rev J. C. Crenshaw also spoke and Dr. Newman placed the usual documents in the corner-stone while appropriate hymns were sung. Representatives of the officials made speeches of congratulation, after which tea was served.

This hospital is to be a fifty bed hospital and it is the wish of the donor and the purpose of the mission to have a hospital here up to date in every particular.

Wang Huai-ching Plans For Drive In Outer Mongolia

(Dah Tong News Bureau)

Peking, April 7.—A memorandum was today filed by General Wang Huai-ching as Inspector-General of Chahar, Jehol and Suiyuan with reference to the Mongolian Expedition. The message dealt with the expedition under three headings, finance, transportation and co-operation with the Manchurian provinces. As soon as such definite arrangements are made regarding these matters, General Wang stated that he would lead his 13th division on the expedition to Outer Mongolia.

Art Department Of Woman's Club Meets Tomorrow

The regular outdoor meeting of the Art Department of the American Woman's Club will be held tomorrow morning at a Mandarin garden in the Chinese City. All members are asked to meet promptly at 9 o'clock at Dr. Swan's offices, 24 Nanking Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s. DE LECLEF Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N W 5 London. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

MUTT & JEFF -:- The Old Dear Isn't So Sick After All -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).

MUTT, YOU'RE A NERVOUS WRECK! WHEN A DOOR SLAMS YOU JUMP A FOOT IN THE AIR! TAKE MY ADVICE AND SEE YOUR DOC AT ONCE!
YOU'RE RIGHT! I'LL DO IT, JEFF!
DO YOU THINK I'M GONNA KICK-OFF, DOC?
NO, MUTT! I'LL GIVE YOU A PRESCRIPTION THAT WILL FIX YOU UP FINE!
HERE! THE DRUGGIST WILL PROBABLY CHARGE YOU A DOLLAR FOR FILLING IT!
AHEM- DOC, WOULD YOU MIND LENDING ME THE DOLLAR?
M-M! ON SECOND THOUGHT I GOTTA MAKE A SLIGHT CHANGE IN YOUR PRESCRIPTION!
THERE! YOU CAN HAVE THAT FILLED FOR A DIME! WHAT I SCRATCHED OUT WAS FOR YOUR NERVE!
159

News Brevities

Among arrivals at the Palace Hotel are Miss C. C. Schumacker of Baltimore, Miss E. J. Rolph of San Francisco, Mrs. F. A. Braisted of Manila and Mrs. C. S. Freeman of Manila.

• • •

Passengers arriving on the President McKinley from Hongkong included Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Atkinson, Mr. A. R. Madar, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar.

• • •

The Pro-Cathedral Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will meet at the home of Mrs. Walker, St. Johns University, Jessfield, on Monday. Practical work will begin at 2 o'clock, and the regular business meeting at 4 o'clock.

• • •

Dr. D. Willard Lyon will speak on "The Christian Young Man and the New Thought Movement" at the Sunday Service League this afternoon, and Mrs. Harry Kingman will give a vocal solo.

• • •

Second Class Petty Officer E. Ball of H. M. S. Iroquois had his leg broken and received other injuries at Hongkong last Saturday night when his motorcycle collided with a motor bus.

• • •

A Bible Study and Social Service Institute will be conducted this week in the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association, 11a Quinsan Road. The program for Monday will open with the organisation of three Bible classes at 2:15. These will be taught by Miss Ruth Parker, Miss V. L. Saung, and Mr. S. R. Andersen. At 3:15 Miss Mary Dingman, of London, will speak on "Industrial Conditions—"A Call to Action." After tea and a social hour, the closing talk will be given at 4:30 by Mr. James Yard on the "Life of Today." Tuesday's afternoon program will include Bible Classes at 2:15, and a visit to the Industrial Training Works at Kiangwan. Further announcements will be made later.

• • •

According to the Kuo Wen News Agency, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, ex-premier, left for Shanghai yesterday morning and is due here at the North station 'onight at 10 o'clock.

• • •

Residents of the Huining district of Anhui will hold an organisation meeting today at 1 o'clock at the Ningpo Association. A program of entertainments will be given.

• • •

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., returned to Shanghai yesterday after an extended trip in South China.

• • •

The Hupeh Guild held its annual election of officers yesterday. Mr. Liu Wan-chin, who has been chairman of the guild for the last 10 years, was re-elected and Messrs. Li Ching-chang and Tao Li-tang were named vice-presidents for the ensuing year.

• • •

The regular meeting of the Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club will be held at the old Carlton Cafe on Wednesday next at 10:30 a.m. The subjects to be taken up will be "Books for Younger Children," on which Mrs. F. W. Van Buskirk will speak, and "Story Telling to Children," to be discussed by Miss Helen Erk. Members are requested to bring favorite books.

• • •

Mr. Chang Yi-pang, former Vice-Minister of Justice and an alumnus of Nanyang College, will leave this morning for Peking in connection with the dispute between President Lo Ping-tien and the student body at Nanyang. Mr. Chang was elected by the alumni and the former directorate of the college to consult with the Ministry of Communications on the matter.

• • •

The Chinese Bar Association at Shanghai will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock to discuss the question of the anti-Japanese boycott.

• • •

The marriage of Miss Lucy Poung-yau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seng Tuan-foo, to Mr. Loy Chang of the Bank of China, Hongkong, will take place on Saturday, April 14, at 4 o'clock at the Union Church.

• • •

A tea dance will take place at St. Joseph's Catholic Association next Saturday at 4:30 p.m. Ten Russian musicians will be in attendance.

CABINET RESIGNS

Stockholm, April 6.—Owing to refusal by the First Chamber of the Diet to compromise a proposal concerning unemployment relief the Cabinet has handed in its resignation but will continue in office until the King returns from the Riviera.

LENIN'S ILLNESS

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, April 6.—M. Lenin's catarrhal symptoms are decreasing. His health is improving.

Zalsman Recital

The pupils of Prof. and Mrs. G. Zalsman will give their fifteenth musical afternoon at the New Carlton on April 10 at 5:15 o'clock.

The program will be as follows:

1.—a. The Happy Lover
b. Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal ..... R. Quilter
c. Wither ..... Schubert
Mr. Zalsman

2.—a. Que l'heure est donc breve Massenet
b. Serenate ..... E. Toselli
Madlle Poirier

3.—a. Down in the Forest Landon Ronald
b. The Shepherd's Song Elgar
Mrs. Flemons

4.—a. Elegie ..... Massenet
b. Maiden Song .... Helmond
Miss David

5.—a. Dors mon Enfant.. Wagner
b. Ouvie tes yeux bleus Massenet
Miss d'Almeyda

6.—Air from "La Reine de Saba" Gounod
Mrs. Koff

7.—Air from "les Hugenots" Meyerbeer
Miss Shepherd

8.—a. Autumn Song. Mendelsohn
b. The May bells "
Mrs. Zalsman and Mr. Bell

9.—a. In an Old Fashioned Town ..... Squire
b. Corisande ..... Sanderson
Miss E. White

10.—a. Das. Ringlein .... Chopin
b. Klinge, Klinge .. Jensen
Mrs. E. Komarof

11.—Air from "Der Freischuta" Weber
Mrs. Romar

12.—a. The Hills of Donegal W. Sanderson
b. Roses in June. E. German
Mrs. Peake

13.—a. A Dream .....Rubinstein
b. Daffodils a Blowing E. German
Miss J. Crighton

14.—a. I Love Thee ..... Grieg
b. With a Waerlily... Grieg
Mrs. Lewis

15.—a. Cherry Ripe ..... Horn
b. Happy Song T. del Riego
c. I Think... G. d' Hartelot
Mrs. E. Jones

16.—a. Air from "Jphigenie" Gluck
b. Zonnelledje ..van Rennes
Mrs. Zalsman

CHARGE CHINESE WITH SALE OF SPURIOUS BRANDY

Quantity Of Liquor And Labels Seized In Police Raid

A charge of selling spurious liquor was brought in the Mixed Court yesterday against a Chinese named Hyui Tuh-daung, arrested Friday night at 107 Amoy Road.

Detective Sergeant McGregor stated to the Court that on Friday evening an Indian came to Louza police station under the influence of drink and carrying a bottle about half-full of what purported to be Hennessy brandy. He said that he had bought the bottle at the Amoy Road address for $2. The liquor was obviously poor stuff so the address was visited and a larger quantity of liquor and labels was found in an upstairs room and seized. The accused was seen and arrested, being identified by the Indian as the man who sold him the drink. When arrested the accused stated that the brandy belonged to a man who was now in Soochow.

Mr. Blumenthal appeared in court and stated that he was a French citizen and representative here for Hennessy brandy. He asked that the case be transferred to the French Mixed Court. After some further testimony the case was remanded for one week by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh in order to allow the police to make further enquiries

In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, April 9, 1923, 3 p.m.

Cause No. 2115, Deem v. Deem. Motion for judgment by default; Haskell and Moss; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 1958, The Auto Castle v. I. Delbourgo. Motion to dismiss appeal; Fessenden and Holcomb; Haskell and Moss.

Cause No. 1927, Chang Ming-liang v. L. D. Kearny. Motion to set; M. L. Heen; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

At The Del Monte

The new Follies show at the Del Monte opened last night to a crowded and delighted house. The twelve pretty girls that have been assembled for the summer attraction at the popular cafe were voted the best of the many fine troupes that the Del Monte management has provided for its patrons in recent months.

Included in the list of talent are singers and dancers, with a ballet as the head liner.

The show will be given nightly until further notice.

To those who have articles to sell in America, we place at their disposal our services and solicit correspondence. No requisition is too large—no inquiry too small—all letters will receive prompt and detail replies.

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6 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, Shanghai

CLEOPATRA

Human nature was just the same in the dim ages of the past as today.

No doubt Cleopatra knew that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach" and in order to hold the affections of Mark Antony took care that her famous warrior and lover received the best the land of Egypt could produce, prepared by her most skillful chefs.

Today the wise housewife or sweetheart knows that man cannot resist those wonderful cakes and dainties made possible by the use of

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely pure
CONNELL BROS. CO.
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A Quality Blend

WHEREVER you go, you will find Chesterfields smoked by men who appreciate cigarette quality.

For Chesterfields do represent the highest quality possible in cigarettes. They contain the finest cigarette tobaccos in the world—rich aromatic Turkish and mellow golden American tobaccos. And only the choicest and most expensive grades of these fine tobaccos are used in Chesterfields—blended in just the right proportions to bring out all their goodness and richness and flavor.

That's why Chesterfields are the best your money can buy.

Smoke them today.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended
They Satisfy
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

Low Priced Travelling Gear By Reliable Makers

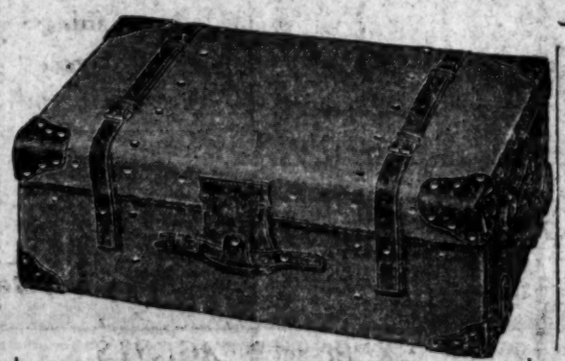
Trunks and Bags in Great Variety and Best Quality

Everything Necessary for Travel by Land or Voyaging by Sea

The "BELBER" Wardrobe Trunk.
The Ideal Trunk for Ladies' or Gentlemen when travelling by land or voyaging by sea. Built of extra strong three Ply Wood, strengthened at all corners and edges and fitted with drawers and clothes hangers, suitable for Ladies or Gents clothing.

Cabin Size	Price	137.50 each
Medium Size	,,	165.00 ,,
Full Size	,,	215.00 ,,

British Made Wardrobe Trunks.
In Cabin Size only these are new goods just unpacked, and represent the best value in a well made popular price trunk. Built on strong wood foundation brass bound at all corners, fitted with set of drawers and clothes hangers.
Price **$79.50** each

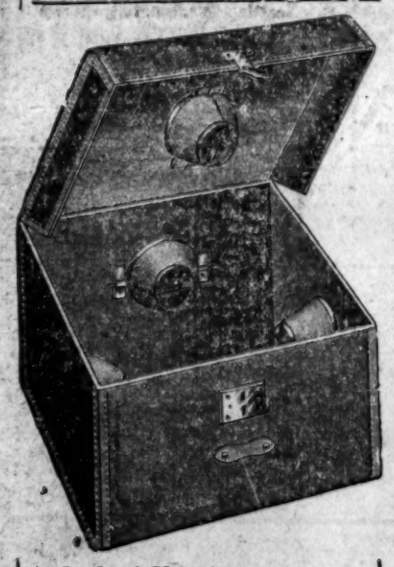


Cabin and Steamer Trunks.
Constructed of strong bass wood covered with brown waterproof canvas, bound with hardwood battens, fitted with good locks and fittings and inside tray.
Sizes 32 36 40 ins.
Prices **$39.50 45.00 49.50** each

CABIN AND STEAMER TRUNKS
Best British make, Built of Durable compressed fibre covered with Green Canvas. Bound at each corner with leather, strong leather straps overlid brass lever lock covered with leather flap, fitted with tray inside.

Sizes	30	33	36
Price	$9.50	55.00	59.50 each

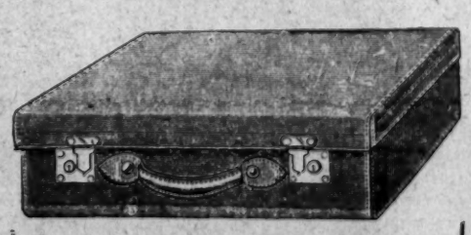
GLADSTONE BAGS.
BEST BRITISH MANUFACTURE
Built on strong Frame, Secure Nickel Center Lock Fittings. Stout hide all round straps.
Sizes 22 ins. 24 ins.
Prices $27.50 and $29.50 Each



Ladies' Hat Boxes, made of compressed fibre, covered with strong Green, Canvas leather capped corners. Brass Lever Lock Nicely. Lined and Fitted with five detachable wire cones, exceptional value
Sizes 20 ins. and 22 ins.
Price **$35.50 $37.50** each

Leather Hand Bags
British Make, Superior Quality Hide, Lever Locks, Lined With Strong Material, Well Finished Throughout, and very Serviceable.

Size	12	14	16 inches
Price	$9.50,	11.50,	13.50 each



GENTS' DRESSING, Best British manufacture, made from best quality Hide, and Contains —one hard bristle ebonite backed hair brush, Soapcase, Collapsible shaving brush, razor, metal razor case and razor strop all fitting's are attached to a movable rack, which can be stood on dressing table.

Size	$20 ins.	22 ins.
Price	$65.50	$75.00 each.

$4.50 EACH $4.50 EACH

250 Only
Wonder Travelling Rugs
Assorted Check designs
Size 54 by 74 inch.
An economical Rug for the Traveller
Price **$4.50** each

All Wool Travelling Rugs
with fringed ends smart plaid effects.
Size 60 x 80 inches
Prices **$49.50 $59.50 $69.50**

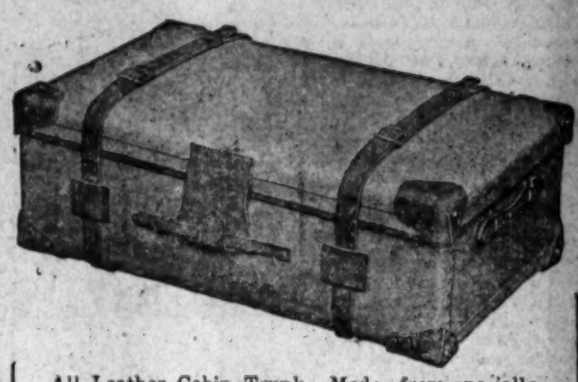
Superior quality in light weight Cashmere 60 x 74 inches
Prices **$125.00** each

Travelling Rugs
In range of plaid designs with fringed ends.
Size 60 by 80 inches
Price **$16.50 18.50 27.50** each

Sleeping Bags in Fawn Blanketing
Price **$25.00** each

British made cowhide Trunk straps, good quality hide, with strong metal buckle.

Length 54 ins.		$1.75
,, 60	,,	$2.00
,, 66	,,	$2.75
,, 72	,,	$3.25
,, 108	,,	$3.75 each



All Leather Cabin Trunk. Made from specially prepared hides, solid leather straps all round, heavy leather capped corners, leather flap to protect brass lever lock, fitted with strong tray nicely lined and built for hardwear.

Sizes	34	36	38 inches.
Prices	$13.00	150.00	195.00 each

The Deep "Imperial" Dress Trunk an exceptionally well finished Trunk of undoubted durability. Made of genuine compressed fibre covered green waterproof canvas all edges rivetted, Strong Tray. And well lined throughout.

Sizes	34	36	38 inches
Prices	$69.50	72.50	75.00 each

Safety First Attache Cases
These cases are made from best tanned English cowhide, and are of superior quality and finish, they are fastened by the handle passing through side of case.

Size	12	14	16	18 inches
Price	12.50	14.95	16.50	19.50 each

Gent's Kitbags of Superior British Make
Good Strong Leather, Securely Stitched and Finished Throughout. Nickel Plated Centre Lock and Nickel Fastening Clasps. Lined Throughout With Extra Strong Green twill with Two Pockets.

Sizes.	16	18.	20 ins.
Price	$25,80	29.50	25.00 each

Gents vulcanite suit cases has the appearance of real leather and very strong. Made in nice tan shade, leather capped at each corner, well stitched, two brass lever locks. Lined with strong green twill.

Size	22	24	26 ins.
Prices	$49.50	52.50	55.00 each

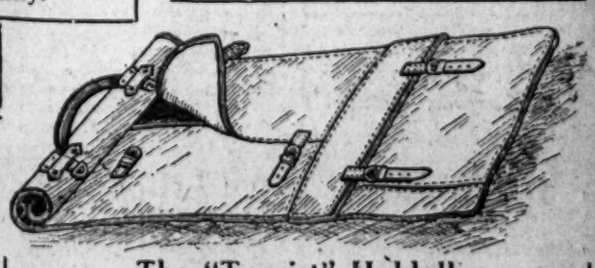
Ladies Dress Trunks
Size 36 ins. Made of Strong Three Ply wood. Covered with Brown canvas, and Strengthened with Stout wood Battens Metal Bound at all Corners. Fitted with Divided Tray, Brass Lock and Fittings.
Very Special Value.
Price **$39.50** Each

Attache Cases

Manufactured from best Quality English Hides, Securely Stitched and will Finished, Fitted with two Nickel Lever Locks, very Special Value and Durable Quality.

Size	16	18	20 ins.
Price	$25.00,	26.00,	27.00

Leather Baggage Labels, in light or dark brown and grey, strap and metal Buckle for attaching to case.
Price **45** cts. EACH



The "Tourist" Holdall
Made from Heavy Brown Canvas, Fitted Inside with Flaps, and End Pockets, Leather Bound all Round Edges, Leather Loops, with all Round Straps and Handle, Stocked in three Different sizes.
Prices 10.50 12.50 and 14.50 each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

NATIVE BANKS ARE MAKING PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

accommodation of a general character. The Chinese banks claim to be in a better position to know whether a Chinese client is sound or not.

This might not be readily acknowledged by the foreign banks, who employ compradores to look after their Chinese interests. While the European banks engage compradores and pay them a commission on the business classed as "Chinese," the Chinese banks deal direct with their customers without any intermediary, and, therefore, have to pay no commission. This is an advantage of exceptional importance.

The financial position of these institutions is good. They have comparatively small capital but big deposits, and in this lies their strength. Most of the Chinese banks run on modern lines have capitals of a million dollars and more. They are taking full opportunity of the advantages offered them and are establishing branches throughout the country to cater to the trade. These branches are in the shipping and producing centers, and hence they are in a position to tap a good portion of the business.

The heavy deposits have been built up largely by means of the propaganda work done in the interior to attract capital to the banks. It has been an uphill work indeed, and although this pioneer task was started two years ago it is still being persevered with. It is not easy to wean a class of people from their prejudices and conservative systems. There is great scope for the Chinese banks in this direction. If they all put their money in banks instead of leaving it with jewellers, pawnshops, and silk shops, rates of interest in China will not be as high as they are.

It is difficult to state how much the European banks have lost by the growth of Chinese banking. Previously there used to be bigger profits, but now competition is keen and profits are, therefore, not so large.

The Chinese modern banks are conducted, on the whole, in a cautious manner. Most of them are sound and prosperous. It speaks well for them that, there has been one important failure among them, namely, the China Specie Bank, a winding order for which was made in the Hongkong Supreme Court last month. The liabilities of this Bank are estimated to exceed the assets by $283,814. Its nominal capital was a million pounds sterling, but its paid up capital only £120,000, being established in Hongkong on March 20, 1920. It opened for business in Hongkong on October 2, 1920 and in Shanghai on May 1, in the following year. A branch was established as well at San Francisco. The assets of the Bank are set out in the following table:

In Hongkong: Money on loan $200,000, estimated to produce $100,000, investments in shares $346,000 but estimated in Feb. at $173,000. Landed property $280,000. It might be added that the Bank bought its own premises recently, and it is quite likely that the shares might have in the meantime appreciated as a result of the share boom that is now overtaking Hongkong.

In Shanghai: Loan, advances and overdraft estimated to produce $260,000.

We understand that the creditors will eventually be paid in full as Hongkong interests are arranging to take over the Bank with its liabilities and assets. The unfortunate part of the story is that the Bank's capital was in sterling while it operated in Mexican dollars. It had lost in this exchange conversion largely. We intend to deal with other aspects of banking in China in future instalments.

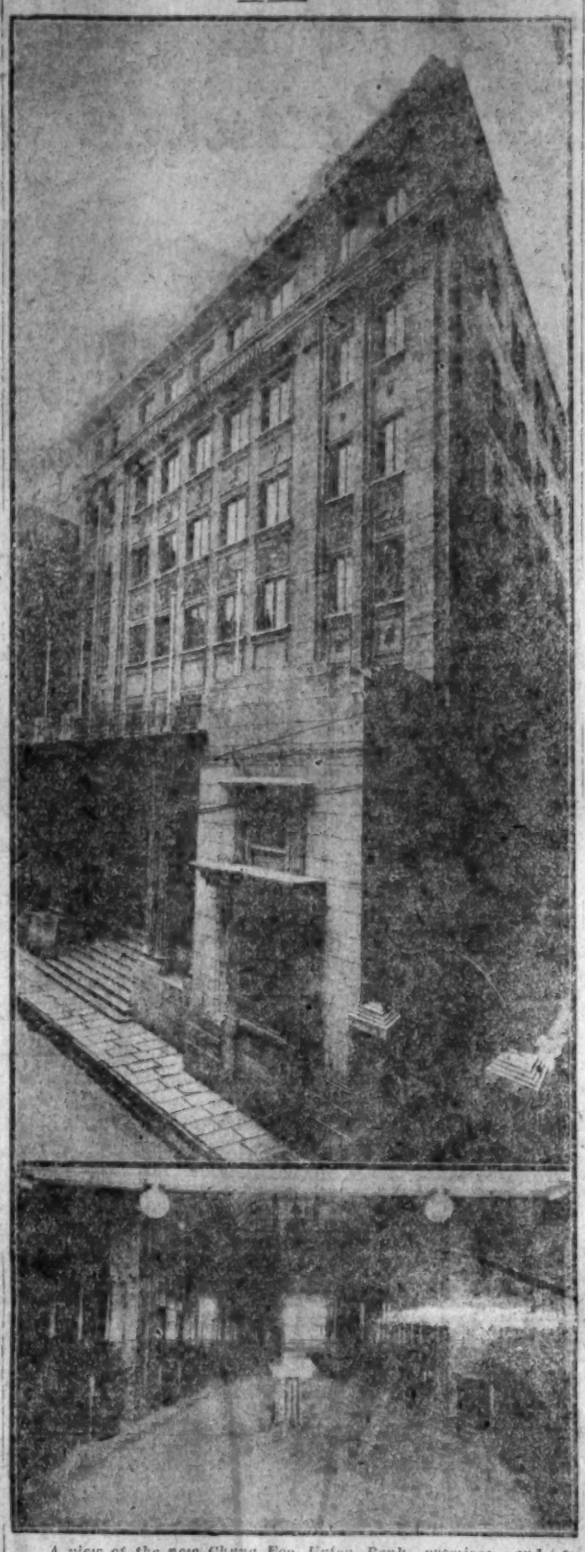
B. W. A. Notes

Mrs. Florence Ayscough will be "at home" to members of the British Women's Association Tuesday, April 10, from 4 p.m., at 72 Penang Road. Following tea Mrs. Ayscough will speak on "Famous Women in Chinese Poetry."

The Literary Section of the B.W.A. will be "at Home" to their friends at Headquarters on Tuesday, April 17, at 4:30 p.m. At 5:30 Judge Peter Grain will read a paper on "Lady Hester Stanhope"—grand daughter of the great Chatham.

The meeting will be an open one and both men and women are invited.

New Home Of Chung Foo Bank Will Open Tomorrow



A view of the new Chung Foo Union Bank premises, and an interior view.

Tomorrow from 11 to 1 o'clock, the officers of the Chung Fu Union Bank will keep open house and entertain their friends in the new quarters of the bank, 25-27 Jinkee Road. This bank, one of the oldest Chinese institutions in Shanghai has an enviable reputation for stability and its many foreign customers are expected to turn out in force, to pledge health and prosperity to the institution and its directorate.

The Chung Foo Building is at the west end of Jinkee Road near Szechuen Road and is a six story reinforced concrete structure with brick curtain walls. The foundation of the building is the inverted arch system. The basement ground and mezzanine floors are occupied by the Chung Foo Union Bank and the upper floors are let out for business offices. The entrance to the Bank and the lobby and corridor have been furnished with Verte antique marble floor together with jasper columns purchased from the Vermont Marble Co., through Messrs. Duncan and Co., of Shanghai.

Besides the Managers office which are near the entrance, there are reception room, waiting room a public room and private rooms for safe deposit customers. In the large general office will be housed the eight departments of the Bank as follows: Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Loan and Bills, Deposits, Cashiers, Accounting, Correspondence, Savings and Trust. The strong room doors for vaults for storing bullion in the basement are from the Rainer Safe Co., Ltd., through Messrs. Scott, Harding and Co., and the doors to the safe deposits vaults departmental safes and safe deposit boxes were supplied by the Marvin Hall Safe Co., through Messrs. Mustard and Co. Shanghai.

All the windows in the building are Henry Hope and Co. steel casement, purchased through Messrs. Duncan and Co. Two elevators have been imported from the Otis Elevator Co. through the American Trading Co. Mr. H. L. Alt designed the plumbing and heating which was installed by Elm and Co., Shanghai. Messrs. Anderson, Meyer and Co., Ltd., installed the electric wiring. The general contractor for the building was Mr. Yao Sing-kee. The building which was designed by Mr. G. O. Wootten of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury and Co. took a little over a year to complete.

Accomodations on the mezzanine floor for customers include rest rooms which have a full view of the general office. In the center of the ceiling of the main office there is a large leaded glass dome erected by Arlo and Crafts harmonising with the interior of red marble columns and green and white marble flooring. The approximate cost of land, building, heating, furniture and fixtures totals approximately Tls. 550,000.

Spinners To Keep Up Restriction Of Output For Time

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 6.—Sir Charles Macara, the Chairman of Manchester Master Cotton Spinners' Association, in a letter published in the Manchester Guardian, states that the 50 percent curtailment in production in the American cotton-spinnings section of the Lancashire mills is likely to be continued beyond the present month.

(Reuter's Service)

Fall River, April 6.—The unions affiliated to the Textile Council have voted in favor of accepting the increase of 12½ percent in wages, which the Textile Manufacturers' Association offered with the object of preventing a strike.

Near East Parley To Resume April 15

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 6.—The Angora Government have not yet replied to the Allied Note but, according to Reuter's correspondent at Montreux, it is expected that the Peace Conference will be resumed at Cuchy on April 15.

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in Springtime
Build up
Your Children

A four weeks' course of SCOTT'S Emulsion taken now, in April, will give strength to resist the diseases of July and August.

Pure Norwegian cod liver oil with Vitamins and Tonic Hypophosphites—as good for Adults as for Children

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The trained man is the responsible man, the responsible man gets the big pay. The untrained man,—the fellow that does only the detail part of the work—has to put up with orders and a slim pay envelope. He is given a pittance for his work and no more—until he *makes himself worth it.*

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If you are only a detail man, the I.C.S. will prepare you for positions higher up. If you are earning only small wages, the I.C.S. will qualify you for a higher salary. Whether you live near at hand or far away, the I.C.S. will go to you and train you—in spare time—for the occupation you like best.

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WANTED, compradore. Mex. $2,000 cash. Must have good references. Salary and commission. Apply to Chinese Post Office Box 1156. 57806 A 8

A. 1. Cashier-Bookkeeper wanted by American firm. Must have good knowledge of English and furnish reliable guarantee of Mex. $5,000.00. Reply in own hand writing to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS. 57841 A 8

WANTED by large import house with best connections in Europe and America, competent Compradore or Shroff for Metal department. Only applicants with thorough knowledge of the trade and A. 1. connections with dealers can be considered. Apply stating previous experience to Box No 115, THE CHINA PRESS. 57787 A. 20

BOOKKEEPER wanted Address Box 580, Chinese Post Office. 57779 A 13

A lady canvasser required by an old and well-known firm. Bright prospects. Your full story please. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS. 57730 A 8

WANTED, an experienced cook-boy and coolie. Apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS. 57664 A 10

WANTED, for Mokanshan, June to October, a lady to act as Matron of a large house to be used as a Sanatorium. Reply, stating qualifications, to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS. 57634 A 8

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED in Western district of French Concession, large house, about 15 rooms on about 15 mow land. Please give full particulars and lowest price. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS. 57814 A 10

WANTED, small detached house in far out Western district. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS. 57814 A 10

WANTED on or near Avenue Dubail small house or an apartment of 3 rooms, bathroom and kitchen, unfurnished. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS. 57772 A 10

SUMMER RESORTS

MOKANSHAN. Grand View House, under entirely new, British management, now open for the season. Home comforts; first-class cooking; tailor in residence. Write 366 Mokanshan, or telephone W. 16. 57415

PEITAIHO, large and small bungalows for rent or for sale. For further particulars, please apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS. 57826 A 8

PEITAIHO, to let with board in private house facing sea. June to September. One large double room, suitable for family, private bathroom, large verandah, one room for servant. Full particulars and photos, apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS. 57826 A 8

For The Smartly Dressed Lassie

We have some dear, little handmade dresses in organdie, the daintiest of summer fabrics, in all colors and sizes. Your inspection is cordially invited. Can be seen at 50 Yu Yuen Road.

Phone W. 3726. Orders taken. 57722 A 8

THANKS

Dr. B. Y. Wong and family beg to offer their heartfelt thanks to the numerous kind friends for the beautiful floral and other valuable gifts they sent on the occasion of the Internment of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. Y. Wong, dearly beloved Parents of the doctor. (New York and Brooklyn Papers please copy). 57777 A 8

Mme. M. GERSHGORN. Massage given under doctors' orders only. Highest medical references. Patients attended at own homes or at Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Building, Szechuen Road, fourth floor Room 8, between the hours 12-1 and 6-7 p.m. 46 Route Doumer. Tel. W 2377. 53060

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished four roomed house, near Hongkew Park. May 15 to September 15. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS. 57823 A 11

TO LET, five room house, furniture to be taken over, number five Studley Avenue. Call before noon. 57807 A 10

If you want a house near Bubbling Well containing 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom and very large verandah for $40 a month, do not mind the outside appearance of the house and have a look at it from inside. Daily between 5 and 6 at 181 to 182, Nanam Road. 57745 A 8

NEWLY built 6-roomed semi-detached house, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc., No. 24C, Tongshan Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 57783 A 14

NEWLY built 5-roomed semi-Foreign building, East Paoshing Road. Rent Tls. 40.00. Immediate occupation. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 57789 A 14

No. 9 KIANGWAN ROAD, near Hongkew Park, 4 large rooms, attics, servants' quarters, hot and cold water, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 57790 A 14

NEW 7-roomed residence on 4 mow of land, modern plumbing, tennis court, garage, servants' quarters and central heating, etc., Rue Lafayette. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd. No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 57791 A 14

HOUSE of 4 big and one small rooms, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarter. Rent M. $54.00. No taxes, free water. No key money. Little furniture and some fittings to be taken over for reasonable prices. C2, Hong Sing Fong, North Honan Road Extension (next to French Convent). 57784 A 8

DEPARTURE from Shanghai makes it necessary for present tenant to transfer lease on attractive, six-roomed house, desirably located in best section of Frenchtown. All modern conveniences. No. furniture, Taels 125. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS. 57726 A. 8

TO LET: From first of June until first of November, beautifully furnished house, Western district, two bedrooms, two baths, modern plumbing, dining room, living room, modern kitchen, two garages, and spacious grounds. Young married couple with references desired. Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS. 57748 A. 12

SEVEN roomed house to let, in Western district. Rent Tls. 100. Furniture can be taken over. Apply to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS. 57746 A 12

FOR RENT, new detached nine roomed house, three modern bathrooms, garage, garden, in quiet district, near the new American School. Rent 160 Tls. Address Box No. 90, THE CHINA PRESS. 57728 A 8

RESPONSIBLE party wanted to take over four room furnished house at actual rental, during owners absence on home leave. Rent Tls. 80.00. Silver and linen not furnished. Apply No. 18, Tracey Terrace (end house), off Route des Soeurs, or 'phone W. 2444. 57729 A 8

TO LET, eleven newly built semi-foreign houses on East Yalu Road, five minutes from tramway. Rent moderate. Apply Ce. 625, East Yuhang Road. 57144.

TO LET, house on Bubbling Well Road, consisting of six big rooms, two attic rooms, servants' quarters, garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS. 57673 A 10

MODERN house to let, Western district, eight rooms, two modern baths, tennis, garage. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS. 57681 A 10

TO LET, in Western district, comfortable house of six splendid furnished rooms, with tennis lawn. Can be taken over from first of May. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS. 57668 A 8

TO LET, nine roomed house, No. 5 Yang Terrace, three bathrooms, two inclosed verandas, kitchen, Servant's quarters, large halls, good sized garden. Rent Taels 110 per month. Window and veranda screens and bathroom fixtures to be taken over at a very reasonable figure. Furniture may be taken over if desired. Ready for occupation May first. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS. 57798 A 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

Mrs. N. O. Liddell, who is shortly leaving for Home, desires to recommend Nursery Governess, French-Swiss, Tel. W. 803. 57835 A. 10

PHARMACIST, Chinese, with 15 years' experience in hospital, has thorough knowledge of drugs, chemical business, seeks congenial position in dispensary, hospital, or assistant to physician. A-1 testimonials. Moderate salary. No objection in outports. Address: Y, 694, N. Szechuen Road. 57803 A 11

EUROPEAN lady seeks post to children or as housekeeper or any suitable work, speaks Russian, German and some English. Please apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS. 57830 A 15

EXPERIENCED Chinese seeks position, clerk or assistant compradore. Knowledge of stenography, typewriting and general office work. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS. 57835 A 10

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with inter allied technical board. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 57541

YOUNG Russian lady with some knowledge of typing desires position in an office. Willing to learn and work hard. Small salary accepted. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS. 57670

GERMAN, 33, for 2 years Branch Manager of well-known German firm in the Far East, is open for immediate engagement, import, export or bank. Special knowledge of Eastern Siberia, Manchuria. Efficient organiser. English fluently, knowledge of Russian, French, Swedish and Spanish. Best references. Please apply to Box No. 114, THE CHINA PRESS. 57785 A 8

POSITION wanted by young man as stenographer and or general office assistant. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS. 57741 A 8

EXPERIENCED stenographer seeks position immediately in firm, with good prospects. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS. 57718 A 8

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GROUND floor offices to let at 16 Canton Road, 3,000 square feet, will subdivide if desired, rent very reasonable. Apply J. T. Hammond, 5 Jinkee Road. 57825 A 13

A big room at No. 9, Hankow Road, measuring 550 square feet, suitable for an office or a living room with lavatory attached to be let from 15th April, at a monthly rental of Tls. 40. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS. 57828

FIRST FLOOR No. 133 Szechuen Road. Immediate occupation. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119. 57792 A 14

OFFICE ROOM to let in Canton Road. Fully furnished. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS. 57690.

OFFICE, TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TO LET, 10 lightsome office rooms about 3,500, square feet, with electric lighting and heating in the building at 35, Jinkee Road and 96 Szechuen Road. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, S. 9, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522. T. F. 97

COMMODIOUS offices at No. 7 the Bund, first floor. Apply to the San Sing Cotton Manufacturing Co. (1923), Ltd., at the said premises. T. F. 134

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

FOR RENT, one small and one large store with large plate glass window at No. 111, Avenue Edward VII. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 126

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 96

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished flat of two rooms, with bathroom and kitchen, also one large bed-sitting room, with breakfast. 604, Rue de l'Observatoire. 57817 A 11

TO LET, flat, five furnished rooms, four bedrooms, four bathrooms, hot and cold water, flush closets, garden and garage. 46, Ferry Road. 57762 A 13

GODOWNS TO LET

GODOWN TO LET on Kiukiang Road, one block from Bund. Area 2700 square feet. Very moderate rental. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS. 57840 A 10

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaoutoong Roads, 2 floors 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road. T. F. 107

USED CARS

FORD limousine, special body, used 6 months, for sale at reasonable price. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS. 57811 A 11

FOR SALE, Overland, 5-seater, nearly new. Owner driven. Price, Tls. 1,000, payments, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 per month for five months. Telephone West 645. 57804 A 8

FOR SALE, one Standard 2-seater Roadster with electric lights and self-starter; recently painted and in good condition. For demonstration and particulars, apply to THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD., Tel. West 1641 57765 A 10

WILLYS-KNIGHT 5 passenger touring car (the latest model), done only 2200 miles, will sell 40% below cost. Owner leaving on the 15th April. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS. 57758 A 8

ENGLISH car for sale. Austin Landaulette 20 Horse Power, 1921 model, in splendid condition, cost over Tls. 6,000. Will sell for Tls. 3,200; also S-B 2-3 seater, Tls. 750 in excellent condition, new gears recently fitted. Reason for selling going home. Apply to N. O. Liddell, Administration Building, Kiangse Road. T. F. 142

MOTOR CAR. For sale. One Studebaker limousine, six seater, in good condition. Immediate delivery. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS. 57725 A 8

FORD LIMOUSINE for sale at $700, against cash. To be inspected at 24d, Tongshan Road, between 12 and 2 p.m. 57675 A 10

OAKLAND, two seater roadster, in good condition, always owner driven, for sale on account of departure. Apply to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS. 57655 A 10

OVERLAND, five seats, good running order, four new tyres for sale. $500. Replies to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS. 57645 A 3

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER WANTED by expert Brewer and Distiller to extend established Distilling business. Capital required about Taels 3,000-5,000 Profits 20 percent. Apply in writing to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS. 57672

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CHINESE scholar. Experienced mandarin teacher, also teaches Shanghai and other dialects, wishes additional pupils. Address Yue Hai Sen, 228 Route Dupliex. 57783 A 8

WANTED, lessons in ukelele daily after 5 p.m. State terms. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS. 57769 A 10

HOUSES FOR SALE

RESIDENCE for sale near French Club, consisting of six rooms, with all modern conveniences, garage and garden. Owner leaving. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS. 57794 A 8

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant April 1st, large front room facing South with bath room and verandah attached.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA

61, Carter Road

Now vacant: One large room with bath. 55625

ONE, two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 210 Bubbling Well Road. New house sanitary plumbing. 'Phone W. 2603. 57803 A 8

TO LET, furnished rooms, without board, in very quiet locality, $20, $30, $35, $55 and $65 for each room. Apply to 4, Boundary Terrace, near the Victoria Nursing Home. 57819 A 14

TO LET, in French Concession, near tram line, single room, fully furnished, bathroom attached, latest sanitary arrangements, excellent table. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone West 2173. 57839 A 8

TO LET, furnished room, or rooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. 9, Ezra Road, top flat. 57838 A 8

TO LET, a large room, furnished, with verandah and garden. Apply to 22A, North Szechuen Road. 57829 A 8

TO LET, Central district, comfortably furnished large room, bathroom attached, good board. 19, North Szechuen Road. Tel. N. 951. 57653 A 14

YOUNG couple seek companionship of another young couple to share attractive home. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS. 57770 A. 10

FOR RENT, nicely furnished room with all modern conveniences. Private family. Board optional. 298, Rue Chapsal. 57793 A 10

COUPLE has large completely furnished house in French Concession which they would like to share with couple or family. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS. 57793 A 10

FOR RENT, nicely furnished large airy room, bathroom attached, one block from Palace Hotel. Excellent table. 'Phone Central 797. 57800 A 10

TO LET, two single rooms with board. Apply to 20A, North Szechuen Road. 5770

VACANT in French Concession near trams between Race Course and French Park. Two bedrooms with bathrooms with good board in private British home (unfurnished $130.00 a month per couple or furnished encluding linen etc. $150.00) Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS. 57751 A 8

PEKING Road close to the Bund, very large and comfortably furnished bedsitting room, facing South, verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for two. Good board. Private family. Moderate price. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS, or 'phone C. 1801. 57747 A 8

TO LET, two nice attic rooms, furnished, with or without board, in private home. North Szechuen Road, one minute walk to trams. Swimming bath, rifle range, and the Hongkew Park. Very moderate terms. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS. 57724 A 8

TO LET, near Race Course, comfortably furnished rooms, with private bathrooms. Full board. Apply to 16, Weihaiwei Road. 57627 A 13

TO LET, from 15th April, one large well furnished bedroom, with bathroom attached, also one small well furnished bedroon. Use of telephone, garage and tennis court. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs. 57573 A 10

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 56039

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, near trams, one room and board, with bathroom attached. Apply to 106, Bubbling Well Road. 57647 A 8

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, on small room with board, bathroom attached. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or phone West 1912. 57667.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 132

TO LET, at present, one well furnished attic room. Please apply to Mrs. Geo. Pearson, 17, Quinsan Gardens. 57721 A 8

ROOM and board for two people, who would appreciate home comforts and home cooking. American family, French Concession. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS. 57715 A 8

SINGLE and double room now vacant, price moderate. Hot and cold water, tennis court, garage. Apply 1 Ferry Road. 'Phone West 1937. 57708 A. 11.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, bathroom attached. Excellent cuisine and service. Prices from $80 to 200. 34, Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 57648 A 17

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

ROOM furnished or unfurnished wanted by American in Central district, in reply state rent must be reasonable. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS. 57774 A 10

WANTED by young businessman from 1st May, room with board, bathroom attached, tennis and garage. Western District in private American family. References exchanged. Please apply to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS. 57780 A 8

A young gentleman requires a room with board, in Western district. Please state terms, to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS. 57754 A 8

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET. Unfurnished of two rooms, with bathroom, in Central Part of French Concession. Very reasonable rental. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS. 57840 A 10

CENTRAL district: Large room, nicely wall-papered, with kitchenette, bathroom and verandah. Rent Taels 50 includes light etc. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS. 57695 A. 8.

GARAGE TO LET

TO LET, garage with water and light. 24, Tracey Terrace (Route des Soeurs). 57805 A 8

PROFESSIONAL

MISS SUSANNA IVANOFF gives private lessons of all modern ball room and also stage dances, daily from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. No. 6, Haskell Road 57420 A 8

FEVERISH FABLES

MY INCOME TAX IS GOING TO BE SOMETHING TERRIBLE NEXT YEAR — I WISH THE BOSS HADN'T RAISED MY WAGES!
BARNEY GOOGLE AND SNUFFY SMITH
THANK TO ERNIE LEARNED
2-15

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED for June well furnished flat. Must be Central district. Reply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS. 57764 A. 8.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST. A white Pomeranian bitch (Samayede) just finished with pups. A reward will be given if returned to J. W. Gande, 48, Kiangse Road. 57821 A 11

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, two Australian riding horses, these horses are five and seven years of age, they are sound, fast, quiet, stylish, acclimated on the road every morning. Apply Stable 4, Jessfield Road. 57825 A 13

FURNITURE for sale, made by Koon (Vienna), 21 pieces for sitting room $1,200. Also concert piano by Bluthner (Leipzig) $2,000. Apply 8 Kungping Road from 11 a.m. to 12 and 4 to 7 p.m. 57716

20 Beautiful feather Boas, Ideal for Spring wear, prices ranging from $15 to 20. Sold as one lot or singly. Also a lot of feathers and hat trimmings. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS. 57799 A 10

FOR SALE, medium sized iron safes, new. Suitable for office or home. Apply Room C4a, second floor, 1, The Bund. 57757 A 8

ONE Sonora Phonograph for sale, including fifty records. Call Saturday, Sunday 2 to 6. Mr. Chambers, 46, Bubbling Well Road. 57767 A 8

FOR SALE, office fixtures, new: 4 desks, Royal typewriter No. 10 with desk, A. B. C. 5th improved, electric fan 16", files, tables, chairs, cabinets, partitions, shelves, railing, etc. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS. 57736 A 8

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

I. S. S. Bonds for sale, two bonds paid up since May, 1919. Surrender value over $600. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS. 57810 A 11

SALES. At The Woman's Exchange, 61 Dixwell Road, Tuesday and Thursday morning. A limited supply of Szechuen Crepe white and old blue, appliqued bedroom sets, Mandarin coats, Irish, Swatow, and North China table linen. Big supply of old embroideries selling at cost. Cross stitch from four Industrial Mission Stations. Prices reasonable. Telephone N. 2373. 57809 A 8

FOR SALE. Several choice pieces of genuine Antique Bronzes. Owner going home. May be seen at 16, Haining Road. 57795 A 11

WANTED, used Corona typewriter, good condition. Answer stating price. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS. 57771 A 8

FOR SALE, Yost typewriter in good condition. Recently overhauled. $50. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS. 57773

FOR SALE, Webster's unabridged dictionary in original binding, $20, also set A. S. C. 'Accountancy and Business Administration' books, $20. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS. 57775

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop" 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

SPRING Suitings and Coatings, 56" wide from $4 to $7 per yard and length cut, Longcloth, No. 500, 36" wide 40 yards long $20 per piece. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 2 Jinkee Road, 5th Floor, Sundries Department. 56938

FOR SALE or lease one big iron foundry with building and equipment at 1185 Wuchow Road. 5752

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail. Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—' (feet)—" (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

THREE ARE DEAD AS RESULT OF FIGHT IN ZAHKOU

15 Arrests Made By Hangchow Authorities; Investigation On

The three coolies employed by the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway who were wounded in the recent fracas with members of the fire brigade in Zahkou died in hospital Friday. The head of the fire brigade and 14 firemen have been arrested and are being detained by order of General Lu Yung-hsiang of Hangchow pending a thorough investigation. The fire chief at Zahkou, Chen Ah-kwan, however, made good his escape and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Mr. C. P. Yin, managing-director of the railway, has postponed his trip to Peking on account of the trouble and will not leave for North China until Tuesday morning.

Tientsin Starts Japanese Boycott

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tientsin, April 7.—According to the North China Star, at meetings during the past few days of the Chinese Cotton, Sateen and Hardware Merchants' Associations and also of the Dyers' Association, it was decided to boycott Japanese goods. Firms who have sent orders to Japan will be allowed two weeks after which no orders will be allowed to be sent. Firms sending orders to Shanghai will be allowed one week.

Mr. H. C. Norman Of China Press Goes To America

Mr. H. C. Norman, Advertising Manager of The China Press, sailed on the President McKinley for Seattle yesterday on a three months trip to the United States in the interests of The China Press.

Mr. Norman will tour the country boosting China and particularly Shanghai as a field for American business of all kinds. He will complete his tour by attending the International Convention of the Rotary Club at St. Louis on June 18 as the official delegate from Shanghai.

Mr. Roger L. Moore, former manager of the Astor House, also sailed on the McKinley for Seattle.

HONGKONG HOUSING

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 7.—The Governor of Hongkong has appointed a Commission to advise as to what measures are possible to increase the quantity and decrease the cost of housing accommodation in the Colony.

DR. WANG LEAVES

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 7.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui left this morning for Shanghai en route to Canton and the Hague.

MEMEL STATUTE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 6.—The Memel Commission today completed the examination of the draft statute, the drawing up of which will be undertaken by a committee which will meet on Tuesday.

SCARLET FEVER

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 4.—Scarlet fever is rife in the capital, and quite a number of foreign children have been attacked. It is expected that the schools may have to be closed.

"Save your eyes."

Our way of ocular examination is entirely different from others. In the former times it relies on subjective observation which can not disclose real status of eye refraction in high degree of accuracy. In the practice of Modern Ophthalmic Optics-Optometry the observer more relies on objective methods by the aid of precision instruments. Your call at our office will have such services as can be rendered by an up-to-date optometrist.

Chinese Optical Co.

P362 Nanking Road.

中國精密眼鏡公司

Weddings

Yesterday was a busy day at Holy Trinity Cathedral. No less than six weddings were performed during the morning and afternoon, the Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons, officiating in every instance. The church was very prettily decorated with bamboos and white blooms for the occasion.

MOTTERSHEAD—VOSS

The first of the six ceremonies took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Francis John Mottershead, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and Miss Ingrid Voss, daughter of Mr. Karl Konrad Voss, were married. The wedding was of the quiet sort, only a few of the closest friends being present. The bride wore a travelling suit of grey velvet, with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white carnations.

MITCHELL—NOBLE
MCALLEN—NOBEL

A very pretty double wedding took place at 11 a.m., when Miss Ellen Edith Noble and Miss Mary Anne Noble, daughters of Mr. James Noble, were married to Mr. Robert Haselden Mitchell, son of Mr. David Mitchell, and Mr. William Primrose McAllen, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

The two brides were given away by their father. They wore charming gowns of white satin with embroidered gauze sleeves and white satin hats and carried bouquets of white carnations. They were attended by their sister Miss Dorothy Noble, who wore pink satin, with hat and bouquet to match. Mr. Mackintosh acted as best man for Mr. Mitchell and Mr. J. M. Brown for Mr. McAllen. A large number of friends were present for the ceremony.

COGHILL—CROASDELL

A large number of friends were present at the Cathedral at 2 p.m. for the wedding of Miss Jane Croasdell, attached to the Shanghai Isolation Hospital and daughter of Mr. Joseph S. Croasdell, to Mr. Alexander Coghill, of the Blue Funnel Line.

FETHERSTONHAUGH—JOHNSTON

A very pretty and largely attended event was the wedding at 3 o'clock of Miss Dorothy Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Johnston, and Mr. Edwin Vivian Fetherstonhaugh, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company and a well-known local sportsman.

The bride wore an ivory satin gown with overdress of chantilly lace, the long train and veil being caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and carnations and was given away by her father.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Freda Barkus, Eileen Inch, Barbara Mills, Olga Earle and Anthea Inch. Miss Barkus and Miss Eileen Inch wore pale lavender crepe satin, with panels of georgette and hats to match, and carried pale pink carnations. The Misses Mills, Earle and Anthea Inch, wore daffodil georgette. They wore silver leaves in their hair and carried silver baskets of sweet peas.

Mr. Arthur F. Grant, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., acted as best man.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Old Carlton Cafe in Ningpo Road. Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonehaugp are leaving for England, via Canada, by the Empress of Canada.

MAIN—WISEMAN

The final ceremony of the day was performed by the Dean at 3:45 o'clock, when the wedding took place of Miss Margaret Wiseman and Mr. James R. Main.

Russian To Give Unique Dance At New Carlton

The Russian Benevolent Society will give a Grand Ball de Tete at the New Carlton Cafe of Bubbling Well Road on Thursday, April 26, according to announcement made by the committee in charge yesterday.

The ball, which promises to be one of the most unique ever given here, will be given for the benefit of Russian refugees.

Ladies attending the ball are requested to wear flower decorations of some kind in their hair in keeping with the motif of the affair, and special prizes will be given for the most beautiful and unique floral headdresses. Ladies attending without flower decorations will be taxed $1 in behalf of charity.

Three dances will be reserved for ladies' choice and small paper hearts and flowers will be given each lady as she enters to be pinned on the lapel of her favorite.

Missionary Body Meets On Tuesday

The Shanghai Missionary Association will meet in regular session at Union Church Hall on Tuesday. There will be a social gathering at 6 p.m. and an entertainment by ladies of the Methodist missions and following the devotional period Mr. D. E. Hoste will present a paper on "Present Day Theological Issues from a Conservative Point of View" and the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott will present "A Statement of the Attitude of the Modernist." A brief business session will follow. Visiting missionaries and friends are invited to be present.

STRIKERS RESUME

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 6.—All the workers in the Mocelle coalfields resumed work this morning on the old conditions. The strike has proved a complete setback for the leaders of the Sarre who had made the question of wages a pretext to organise a political demonstration.

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 6.—The railway dispute is easier in consequence of the companies' new offer only to reduce the bonus by half, consolidating the remainder, if possible, in wages.

NEW PHYSICAL DIRECTOR FOR NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Mr. A. W. Hazard Arrives To Take Charge Of Work

The Navy Y. M. C. A. has secured, as physical director for Shanghai, Mr. Amos W. Hazard, who, with Mrs. Hazard, arrived from America a few days ago. Mr. Hazard has been a Navy Y. M. C. A. physical director for several years, the past six years, being connected with the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. at Newport, R. I. The Recreation Committee of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, on his departure, presented him with a beautifully engraved stop watch and gave this expression of the city's appreciation of his work:

"The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. will miss Hazard from the department of physical recreation, and he will likewise be missed as a good citizen doing a citizen's part in serving the needs of the community in its recreational program. He has been faithful, thoughtful, thorough and efficient and a splendid example of American manhood for all the young men he has led in physical culture and recreation."

Mr. Hazard will be busily engaged the next few months with the sailors of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, soon to arrive in Shanghai. In May he will go to Chefoo to conduct the athletic work there for the more than 4,000 American sailors whom the Navy Y. M. C. A. will entertain in their attractive quarters there throughout the summer.

To-night To-night

AT THE FREDERICK'S HOTEL

Come and see the wonderful strong Man who places a whole orchestra on his chest while playing. A 40 lbs. stone placed on his chest while another Man will break the stone on his chest with a Sledge-Hammer Breaking Stones and Chains with his bare-hands. Driving Nails through a two Inch-Board with his fist.

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

is now showing

LILIES

8 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 4777

JAPANESE BUYING

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, April 6.—The Sydney correspondent of the Melbourne Herald says that a large Japanese commercial concern is negotiating for the purchase of a colliery at Newcastle. Ships will be immediately available to transport the output.

TO UNVEIL STATUE

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, April 6.—M. Millerand will unveil on June 2 at Chaumont a monument to Franco-American friendship. Marshals Foch and Petain, General Pershing and a delegation from the United States Congress will be present.

PONGEE SILKS LACES HAIR-NETS

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Buy your Requirements Direct from the Manufacturers

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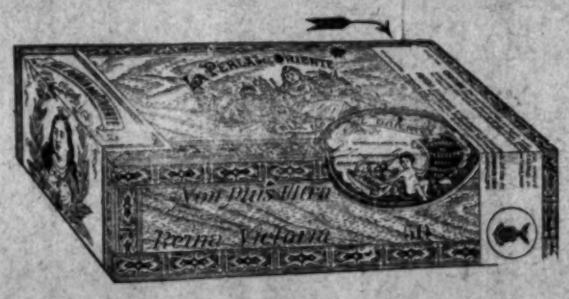
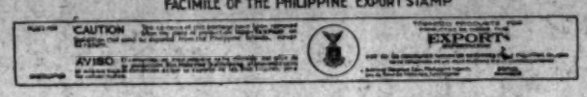


FACIMILE OF THE PHILIPPINE EXPORT STAMP



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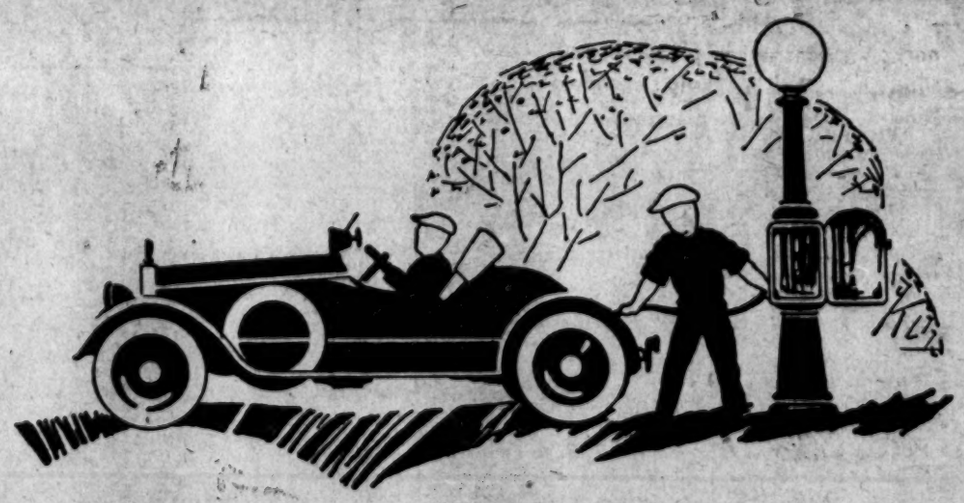

Makes the grade easier

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

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Science's Greatest Triumph in the Field of Optics

Editorial from Paris Daily, Apr. 29, 1920

10 Centimes DEUXIEME EDITION

LA LIBERTÉ

JOURNAL DE PARIS, INDÉPENDANT, POLITIQUE, LITTÉRAIRE & FINANCIER

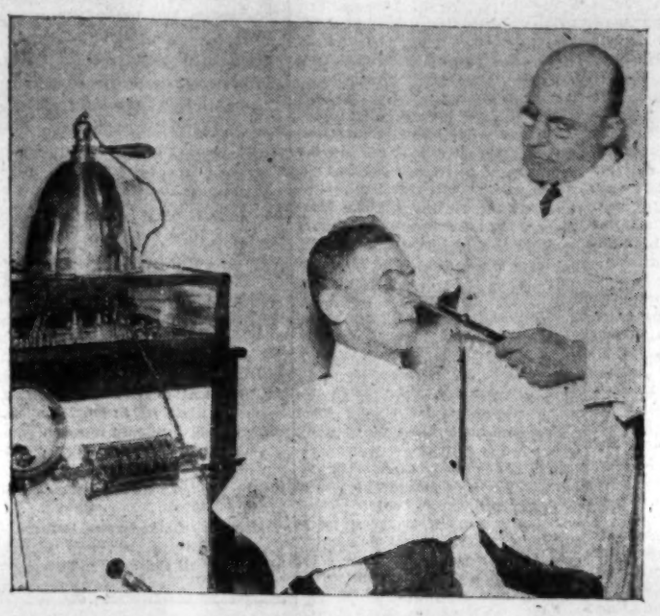
Le Docteur R. A. Thompson, qui jouit d'une tres haute autorite en matiere d'ophtalmologie, se trouve actuellement a Paris et des visites journalilleres aux cliniques de maladies des yeux, il vient d'etudier une nouvelle maladie qui s'est developpee pendant la guerre

Le Dr. Thompson est l'un des premiers ophtalmologistes americain. C'est un homme qui a employe sa vie efforts constants et devoues pour tous ceux qui sont affiges d'une vision defectueuse. Ses efforts ont ete couronnes de succes.

En surcroit de la reputation bien meritee qu'il s'est acquise dans sa profession, le Dr. Thompson a ete l'un des promoteurs du mouvement de bienfaisance en Amerique.

TRANSLATION

Dr. R. A. Thompson, a high American authority on refraction, is in Paris and is a daily visitor to the eye clinics. He came here to investigate a new eye ailment that has developed since the war. His efforts have been crowned with success. Dr. Thompson is one of America's foremost refractionists, a man whose life has been one of devoted and successful effort in behalf of those afflicted with defective vision. In addition to well earned distinction in his profession, he has been interested in benevolent and forward movements in America.



10 Centimes Samedi 20 Mai 1922. 10 Centimes

LA PRESSE

NOUVELLES DE DERNIÈRE HEURE

NOUVELLE DECOUVERE

Un bienfait pour l'humanité

Aujourd'hui, la science ophtalmologique nous offre, grâce au docteur R.-A. Thompson, une nouvelle méthode scientifique pour la conservation et l'amélioration de la vision humaine. Beaucoup de connaissances, autrefois incomplètes, sont maintenant tout à fait au point. Le système de R.-A. Thompson pour le traitement de la fatigue des yeux est maintenant reconnu la méthode la plus efficace qu'on ait découverte. Des milliers de cas considérés jusqu'alors comme incurables sont actuellement traités avec des résultats remarquables. Le docteur Thompson est Américain et vient de Portland (Oregon). C'est pendant un visite en France, aussitôt après la guerre, qu'il acquit sa renommée comme l'un des plus grands spécialistes du monde en ophtalmologie. Nombre de soldats dont la vue était très faible, qui étaient presque aveugles, sont maintenant en bonne voie de guérison.

TRANSLATION

New Discovery a Boon to Mankind.

Today Optical Science through the "Thompson System" offers to the world a new scientific method for the conservation and betterment of human vision. Much that was guess work is now substantiated by a perfect knowledge of the true condition. Many eye ailments considered now as incurable are treated with remarkable results. Dr. Thompson is an American and comes from Portland Oregon. It was during his visit to France shortly after the war that he gained fame as one of the worlds greatest Optical Specialists. Many soldiers whose vision was impaired through shell shock and other causes and who were almost blind, are now on the road to recovery.

LA PATRIE

ORGANE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE

Le grand oculiste americain, le docteur R. A. Thompson, fut l'objet d'une reception enthousiaste au banquet qui lui fut offert hier soir, a la veille de son depart pour l'Atherique. Un certain nombre de ses amis professionels lui ont remis une bague de grande valeur en temoignage de reconnaissance de ses efforts infatigable pour centaines de soldats auxquels il a gracieusement prodigue ses conseils. Le docteur Thompson a recu des milliers de lettres de tous les coins de la France provenant de patients qui souffrent de la nouvelle maladie des yeux qu'il a diagnostiquee et qui demandent a etre traites. Malheureusement, des travaux urgents appellent le docteur Thompson en Amerique, ce qui nous privera, pour quelque temps, de sa presence.

Le docteur Thompson a une reputation unique en Europe, ou il a donne des conferences dans les principales cliniques.

TRANSLATION

An enthusiastic reception and banquet was tendered last evening to Dr. R. A. Thompson, the distinguished American refractionist, on the eve of his departure for America. A number of his professional friends presented him with a handsome ring as a token of his untiring efforts in behalf of the hundreds of soldiers he so generously prescribed for. Dr. Thompson has received a great number of letters from people throughout France, who are suffering with the new eye ailment and who desire treatment. On account of urgent business in America, however, he is unable to prolong his visit. Dr. Thompson has an enviable European reputation, having held a number of conferences in the principal European capitals.

LE FIGARO

R. A. Thompson, oculiste americain, passionate le monde medical avec son importante decouverte concernant l'examen instantane de la Vue. Il en fit hier la demonstration devant des Professeurs de la Faculte, qui ont reconu a l'unanimite son utilite pour la Science. M. Thompson, ne a Brooklyn, n'a que trente-quatre ans.

TRANSLATION

R. A. Thompson, an American optical specialist, astonished the medical world last evening with an important discovery for sight testing. In a practical demonstration before professors of the faculty they unanimously declared it a great aid to science. Dr. Thompson was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Thompson has been giving High Frequency Treatments for diseased conditions of the eyes for many years, and perfected the instrument used by Dr. Harris on Senator Gore. This method of restoring vision is now called the "THOMPSON SYSTEM", and is used by the modern specialist in all parts of the world. The photographic editorial reproductions from the leading Paris dailies, reproduced herewith, speak for themselves.

Poor eyesight destroys pleasure, causes misunderstanding, retards learning, cripples efficiency, handicaps your business, and is often responsible for tragic accidents.

Health of vision is vital to health of body and mind—common sense knows it.

Have your eyes examined—now

PROF. A. RICHARD
16 Rue Bleuve, Paris.

April 19, 1920.

Dr. R. A. Thompson,
Hotel Roblin,
Paris.

Dear Sir:

I have been practicing as an eye specialist for many years, have kept well posted on new ideas, etc., but never have I seen anything to equal your new discovery for the diagnosis of defective vision. I am convinced it is the most scientific method in the optical field today. It is not only new but a century ahead of the profession. A number of my patients have asked me to consult with you regarding their eyes. If you will inform me when it will be convenient for you to call, I will have them here at the appointed time.

As ever you have my best wishes for your continued sucess,

Cordially yours,

Prof. A. Richard

From THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1921

IS SURE GORE WILL SEE

DR. HARRIS HAS NO DOUBT SIGHT WILL BE RESTORED.

But the Oklahoma Ex-Senator, While Hopeful, Is Afraid to Hope for Too Much, After 33 Years, and Be Disappointed.

(From The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The story of the treatment of the blind eyes of former Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, which in three weeks has brought him sensations of sunlight unknown through more than thirty dark years, was told here today by the patient, who served three terms as the "blind senator from Oklahoma," and by the physician.

The latter, Dr. Samuel J. Harris of Boston, who came to Washington last night for another examination of the former senator, made the unqualified statement in an interview at his hotel this afternoon that the progress of his patient warrants the belief that Mr. Gore ultimately will sufficiently recover his sight to get about by himself, if the improvement is not even greater.

BUT MR. GORE IS CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. Gore's thirty-three years of blindness have made him as conservative about forecasting the result of his new treatment as his physician is enthusiastic. He seems to desire not to hope too much, lest he be too much disappointed. But he is encouraged by improvement noted in three weeks of treatment, after the many years of total absence of sight.

He is increasingly sensitive to sunlight. At times he has sensations which the physician thinks are glimpses of the white cuff edge showing below the dark of his coat sleeve, and the distinguishing of shadows from light, but the former senator says of these:

"You cannot know how easy it is to think you see. It is too early in the treatment to tell."

But his sensations of sunlight, after consultants for years had told him the optic nerve was atrophied, he observes, are "something" to have been accomplished in only three weeks, after thirty-three years.

LOST SIGHT IN BOYHOOD ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Gore lost his sight by two boyhood accidents. A playmate struck him in the left eye when he was 8 years old; when he was 11 the right eye was shot out with a cross bow. The right eye has been replaced with a false one. The left eye yielded to treatment for about ten years after the original accident and even permitted reading; then, as Mr. Gore describes it, "just faded out." So, for thrity-three years, he has been without sight or any optical sensation, until within the last three weeks.

Mr. Gore received interviewers this afternoon in his apartment on Massachuetts avenue. He was assisted by a servant, just as his interviewers had seen him through his senate service, which ended in March, helped daily to and from his seat on the senate floor by senate pages; the sort of assistance which Dr. Harris says eventually will be unnecessary.

ELECTRICITY AND EXERCISE.

About a month ago Dr. Harris read a paper at a professional meeting here on his eye treatment, which he said might be described as electro-therapy, or a combination of electricity and exercise. He said he "really has been too busy to think of a name for it."

Dr. Harris held clinics in Washington after his paper had attracted attention, and a newspaper man told about this treatment to a friend of Gore.

"I figured I had nothing to lose," said Mr. Gore this afternoon, "and possibly something to gain. It is too early in the treatment to say what the result will be. But I have an increased sensitiveness to sunlight—I have become a regular sun gazer—and that is something. This would seem to show the nerve is not atrophied, as I had been told it was.

"The treatment is simple, and that encourages me, in view of the improvement after three weeks of it. It makes me believe there is more in it than there might be in more elaborate treatment."

DR. HARRIS USES IT HIMSELF.

Dr. Harris said this afternoon he has been working for fifteen years on his treatment, applying it, as he developed it, to his own left eye, the sight of which was destroyed by accident, and which still shows a cloudiness. Dr. Harris said he brought his own eye from complete blindness to where he now can see with it almost as well as with the other, and that in time it will be just as good.

Solar heat and electrical heat are part of the Boston man's treatment. He has a set of exercises for the eye, which include the passing of a hand to and fro before the patient's eyes, informing him of it, so that a mental picture will form and the eye will follow the hand. He applies his electricity through a double tube in which plays a ray, violet in color, which he describes as a high frequency current. Its purpose, he says, is molecular massage or gymnastics. Every cell is set in motion, nutrition [illegible] the blood stimulated according to the specialist. Stimulation of circulation seems, as nearly as a layman can tell, to be the objective of the treatment.

G. Harold Morre, M. D.
Berlin, Halensee, Westfalische str 42.

Berlin, May 17.

Dr. R. A. Thompson,
Wilhelmstr 59,
Berlin.

Dear Sir:

Last night I attended one of your lectures and was surprised by the perfect system you have of detecting flaws in human vision. The rapidity and accuracy with which you correct Astigmatism, Myopia and Hyperopia is nothing short of marvelous.

America can well be proud of an optician who has achieved such good results as you have. I am sorry you are leaving Berlin and wish you all the success and honors I am sure you will receive on your return to America.

Very truly yours.

THOMPSON OPTICAL CO.

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NOTE: We would suggest that appointments with Dr. Thompson be made in advance either by phone or in person.

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Portland Waterfront Plan Fast Nearing Completion

The city of Portland's bold $9,000,000 experiment in waterfront development—consisting in the construction of a model trans-shipment port within a port—is nearing maturity, according to American shipping journals.

Describing the venture, which is known as Portland's Municipal Terminal No. 4, a writer in the San Francisco Shipping Register comments as follows:

"Wonderful"—yes, that is the word. It is a marvel of modern marine facilities. Its efficient arrangement, its magnificent construction, its excellent equipment, its neat but impressive appearance would gladden the heart of any shipping man. But there is about it the nature of an experiment, a highly scientific and not at all random experiment, but an experiment nevertheless. Here is the problem:

Can a city take a location somewhat removed from the center of its commercial environs but otherwise ideal, build thereon a twentieth century model terminal costing $9,000,000, and divert its trans-shipment trade out of its old channels and into this new Arcadia of shipping?

The answer remains with the future, but it is well worth waiting for. So far it has been "Yes." The men who conceived this plan are more enthusiastic about it today than they were when they entered upon it five years ago.

Portland now has something in waterfront facilities of which it well may be proud, but this will not compare with that to which it may look forward in 1925. But will this be an empty pride of possession? Will it be the glory of a beautiful mausoleum, always a pleasure to the eye but an unceasing liability? Will it be a second Chicago Municipal Pier, a marvelous piece of steel and concrete stretching a half-mile into the waters of Lake Michigan whose warehouses seldom resound to the clatter of commerce?

Perhaps it was the sincerity of our guides, G. B. Hegardt, chief engineer of the Portland Commission of Public Docks and the wizard of the Columbia River jetty, and Capt. J. Speier, the harbormaster, that swayed us, but the little group of San Francisco business and newspaper men who recently inspected Municipal Terminal No. 4 could not but reach the verdict that Portland was building not only greatly, but wisely, for the future. With the security of what already has been accomplished in this direction, we were able to visualise the turning of trans-shipment freight away from the congested centers in the city proper and toward this little haven itself the ideal port for this kind of trade—from steamer to railroad car and from railroad car to steamer.

NO SLOW TRANSITION

There is and has been nothing old, nothing medieval about Municipal Terminal No. 4 to condemn it to slow transition—nothing in the way of obsolete inadequate facilities that can just be made to serve that always trammel the development of the established harbor. The downtown section of the Portland waterfront has this same problem to contend with, as have San Francisco and every other port that "just grew up." At No. 4 they have taken practically a virgin waterfront site and built it up, or are building it up along the lines that a present generation port should be reared.

The first move in 1917 was the purchase of the 160-acre site. This location, as has been stated, is little removed from the city, and some criticism of a political nature was aroused on this score. The main improvements now finished are three piers, a grain elevator, a bunker coal stations elevator, a bunker coal station, and small office and social buildings. The terminal as it now stands represents an investment of approximately $4,800,000, according to Mr. Hegardt. A flour mill also has been erected on ground leased from the city. Two more piers, one for lumber and the other for general cargo, and a cotton fumigation station are embraced in the plans for the next two years. They will bring the cost up to $9,000,000.

IMPORTANCE OF RAILROADS

Railroad connections are an important item in a trans-shipment terminal of this character. On the site, there are about eleven miles of tracks, over which the Commission of Public Docks operates its own switching service. The part played by the consideration of rail facilities in choosing the site is best explained in the annual report for 1921, as follows:

"In the selection of this terminal site, which is on the east bank of the Willamette River, the commission was, to a great extent, governed by the fact that all of the transcontinental railroads coming into Portland—Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern—enter the city on that side of the river, which would eliminate the necessity of handling daily a large number of cars through already congested railroad terminals and across bridges, which would have been necessary had this terminal been located across the river. This location not only afforded the shortest connecting link between all the railroads but lay more nearly adjacent to the existing classification and break-up yards of these transcontinental lines, with the exception of Southern Pacific, than any other site that the commission could have selected and with similar reision to enlarged and, possibly, combined yards of these railroads which they, in the near future, must construct in order to meet the demands of their constantly growing business, thus placing this terminal in a position for the most direct routing of cars clear of all centers of congestion. There will then have been accomplished a co-ordination between these rail and water terminals which will insure the best possible service at minimum cost by the shortest and most direct route."

Here are some interesting facts concerning the terminal facilities, culled from the commission's report and from personal observation:

BIG GRAIN ELEVATOR

Grain elevator—storage capacity of 298,700 bushels in the operating house and 755,100 bushels in the storage annex. Unloading capacity of 120,000 bushels in eight hours, and can deliver bulk grain to steamers at more than 25,000 bushels per hour. Trackage for 70 loaded and 90 empty cars at one time.

Pier No. 1—1500 feet by 225 feet. Transit shed 180 feet wide covering entire length. Insulated warehouse for storage of apples and other perishable cargo. Two-belt shipping gallery at front of pier, with fourteen spouts, permitting two large vessels to load bulk grain simultaneously. Two sacking bins on upper deck, supplied from the elevator by shipping belts. Trackage on both sides.

Pier No. 2—Same size as pier No. 1, but covered with transit shed only on outer half. Trackage on both sides.

Slip No. 1—Between piers Nos. 1 and 2; 1500 feet long and 280 feet wide. Dredged to depth at low water of 30 feet.

BOXCAR UNLOADER

Pier No. 5—Quay dock, frontage of 665 feet, 900 feet long. Covered concrete bunkers, with special machinery for unloading cars and bunkering ships. Designed primarily for handling of bulk phosphate rock, but adapted to coal and ore. Storage capacity of 18,000 tons of phosphate or 9,000 tons of coal, with delivery to vessels at the rate of 300 tons of phosphate or 200 tons of coal per hour. Boxcar unloader empties contents into a hopper in eight minutes. Cars shunted automatically.

Slip No. 3—Between proposed piers Nos. 3 and 4. Already bulkheaded. Length, 1000 feet, width, 200 feet. Low water depth, 30 ft.

Fuel oil tank—Capacity 55,000 barrels. Connects with pier No. 5 through ten-inch pipe.

Vegetable oil station—Eleven tanks with combined capacity of 1,092,000 gallons; four of these designed especially for Hawaiian molasses. Pumping mains from piers Nos. 1 and 2.

Other buildings—Two-story administration building, containing Federal and State grain research bureaus; cafeteria building; seating 200 persons; and welfare building with lounging room and hot and cold baths; central heating, furnishing heat for office buildings and steam for all terminal purpose.

These brief summaries will give some idea of the model features of Municipal Terminal No. 4, but it is necessary to know of the incidentals before one can get a true conception of the elaboration which it is drawn. The mechanical cargo handling equipment is of the latest type, three locomotive cranes, electric trucks and tractors, gravity box conveyors that "shoot the curves," electric elevators and a small electric crane. Then, as the final link in the pretentious scheme, the Commission of Public Docks operates its own streetcar service between the city proper and the terminal.

Such is Portland's model trans-shipment port within a port—a marvel of theoretical perfection in waterfront facilities that is establishing its right to recognition from a practical standpoint. By such application of scientific theories does the reactionary world progress.

Old Egypt's Curious Cures"

How the Pharaoh's Physicians Treated Illness and Disease

Dr. Herman Pomeranz, writing in the Medical Quip, calls attention to the fact that among the quantities of ancient material unearthed by Egyptologists within the last 100 years not the least interesting are the old medical documents, or physicians' text-books, written on papyrus.

One of the most famous of these medical papyri, said to date from 1,500 B. C., is that bought and brought to the Occident by George Moritz Ebers, author of many novels and an archaeologist of considerable note. Ebers published an account of his purchase in 1875. He tells us that in the winter of 1872, while sojourning in the necropolis of Thebes, in the company of a friend, one Ludwig Stern, he struck up an acquaintance with a wealthy Arabian from Luxor. The Arab informed Ebers that he had in his possession and for sale a papyrus roll with some images of Osiris which he had discovered between the legs of a mummy. He from Luxor asked an exorbitant sum. Ebers himself could not pay the requisite amount but was enabled to do so through the generosity of a millionaire travelling in Egypt. The papyrus was subsequently deposited in the Leipzig University Library. It was the work of more than one author. It is a single roll about twelve inches wide and twenty-five yards long. One hundred and eight numbered columns written distinctly in black ink (with the exception of weights and measures, which are in red ink) adorn the yellow-brown manuscript.

In the treatment of diseases nearly a thousand drugs and their preparations are mentioned. The doses were written in red ink. The unit of weight was supposed to be the drachm, and that of volume the tenat. The former was equal to about forty-eight English grains and the latter to about three-fifths of a litre (Bolton).

The Ebers papyrus, in the section the eye and ear are particularly interesting. Also, the account given of the A A A, U H A, and the U H E D A diseases which are, it is claimed, different manifestations of the hookworm disease.

The Ebers papyrus, in the section devoted to ophthalmology, gives the following curious prescriptions:

"Let one take a human brain and divide it in half. Let one-half of it be added to honey, and the eye be anointed with this in the evening. The other half should be dried and finely ground and it may then be used for anointing the eye in the morning."

For cataract—a combination of incantation and prescription:

"Come, verdigris ointment. Come, thou verdant one. Come, efflux from the eyes of Horus. Come, though effusion from the eyes of the god. Turn. Come, eye stuffs, ye who proceed from Osiris. Come to him and take from him the water, the pus, the blood, the pain in the eye, the chemosis, the blindness, the flow of matter which are worked there by the god of the inflammation, of each kind of death, of each kind of pain, and of all evil things which are found in these eyes, so many there are too."

Directions. This incantation is is to be recited over the verdigris ointment dissolved in beetle-honey, with which we should mix cyperus.

The following are "words of power" to be recited when engaged in pharmaceutical work of all kinds:

"As it shall be a thousand times. This is the book of the healing of all sicknesses. That Isis make free, make free. May Isis heal me as she healed Horus of all pains which his brother Let had done to him who killed his father. Osiris, O Isis, thou great magician, heal me and save me from all wicked, frightful and red things, from demoniac and deadly diseases and illnesses of every kind. O Ra, O Osiris!"

The incantation was a necessary adjunct of every treatment. A medical papyrus gives the following: "Spell for Bringing a Bone Forth From the Throat."

I am he whose head reached the the sky,
And whose feet reach the abyss..
For I am So, Sime, Tamaho.
This is my correct name.
Anuk, anuk.
For a hawk's egg is what is in my mouth,
An ibis's egg is what is in my belly.
Therefore, bone of god,
Bone of fish, bone of animal,
Bone of bird, bone of man,
Bone of anything, none being excepted.
Therefore, that which is in thy belly
Let it come to thy chest,
Let it come to thy mouth,
Let it come to my hand now!
For I am he who is in the seven heavens,
Who standeth in the seven sanctuaries.
I am the son of the living God.

This must be said seven times over a cup of water; and when the patient drinks it, the bone will come out.

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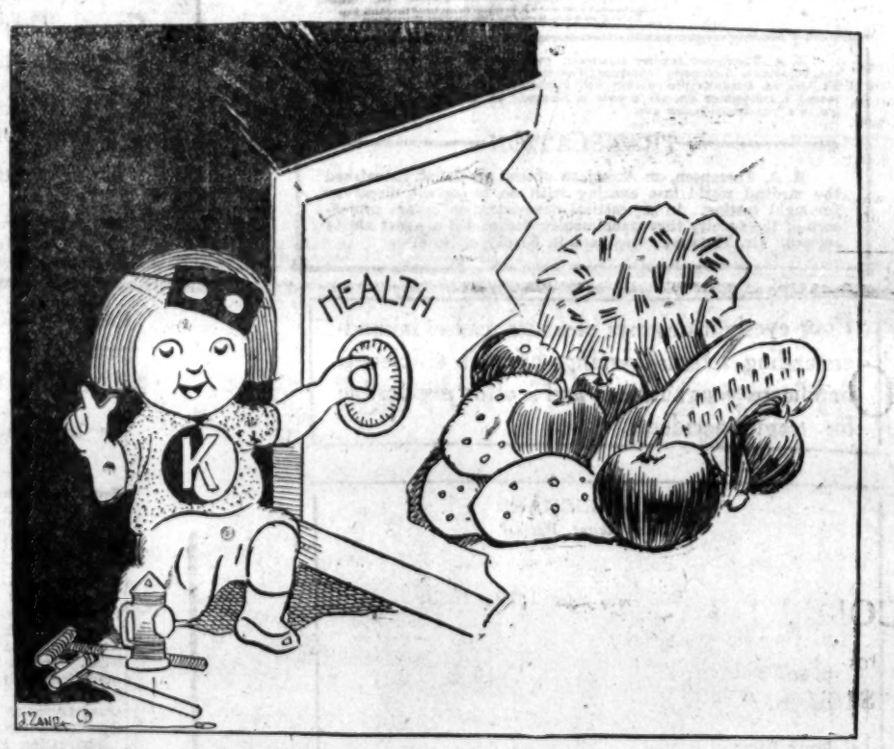

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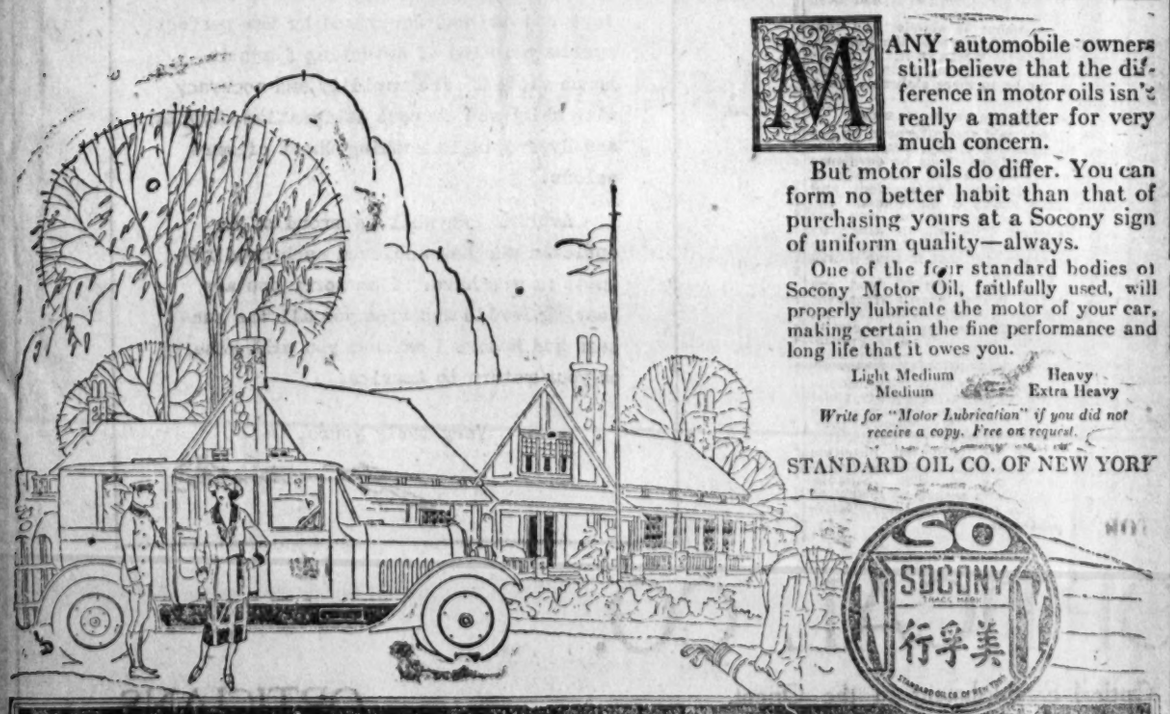

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He Blew $800,000 Out Of A Saxophone

The Mule-Driver In A Coal Mine Who Found The Syncopated Way To Fame And Fortune

BY PROSPER BURANELLI

'Hail Apollo! A man has made $800,000 with a saxophone, and the glory of music is complete.

If you are one of those dilettanti who pick their jazz records with subtle discrimination, rating the rhythm of this band superior for the feet to that of the next one, you will have encountered the name and art of Isham Jones, Chicago's most uproarious saxophonist and jazz-band leader. One of the big phonograph companies announces that it has paid more that half a million to that prodigy of the reedy tube as royalties on records that he and his muscians have made, and salutes the earning as the highest in the history of jazz. The happy fellow of lungs and fingers takes large moneys, as well, from public performances. He sees his savings approach that Olympian goal, a million. He has gained $800,000 in four years.

Hail saxophone! And hail miraculous fortune! He was a grimy boy who worked in a coal mine and he has climbed onto these mountain tops of blessedness.

Twelve years ago Isham Jones drove a mule and a string of coal cars in a mine near his town of Saginaw, Mich. He labored, drew his meagre pay, and gave his soul to music. His father had come to the North from Arkansas, and, like any stalwart of the Southern backwoods, was devoted to the rustic fiddle. The old man could play reels and breakdowns like the very god Pan. When he put bow to strings in "The Little Brown Jug" or "The Arkansaw Traveller," it was enough to make the toes of an ice man tingle. Music was seldom still in the household of the Joneses, and young Isham had drifted into the tuneful ways of his sires. He owned the dignity of being one of the best fidd'ers along the countryside, and evenings, after the dismal labor in the blackness of the mine pit, he followed the sweet lyric art at rural weddings and dances and earned more half dollars than he felt he needed.

One day, while driving his mule and string of cars, the boy lost himself in a dream of fiddling. He blundered. The train crashed into a shaft door. Neither man nor beast was injured, but young Isham was so frightened that he fled to the mine entrance, clambered up the ladder, ran home and could not bring himself to go near the coal pit any more. Now he followed music as his profession, fiddling for half dollars in a serious way.

The local Methodist church, to which the Jones family carried their prayers had grown ambitious of raising an especial praise to heaven. It had fallen into a desire for instrumental hallelujahs, at its meetings. Young Jones, as the liveliest talent in the neighborhood, was called upon to captain the pious enterprise. He assembled a band of youths with banjos, cornets, fifes and fiddles. They blared, squeaked and strummed their ecclesiastical symphonies on Sunday mornings and gained the favor, if not of the angels, at least of the Methodist congregation. The pillar of the church was a solemn old banker, whose eye was an Arctic blue and whose fingers were bent from the gathering of profits. It was he whose soul burst into the brightest flame over the tunings of the liturgical instrumentalists. He thought they were as good as Caruso. Especially did he applaud their leader, the Jones boy, but as he gazed upon the lad a shade of disapproval lingered in his profession, was not the gallant who pushed himself back and waxed deprecatory of his own merits. This disposition, the banker knew from experience at his profession, was not gallant spirit that catches pocketfuls of money. One Sunday, before the hymns and prayers began, he called the boy to his side. Joyous and eager, Isham obeyed the summons of the great man. The banker leaned forward, and peered portentously into the upturned face.

"You got to blow your own horn, boy," he thundered. "Blow Your Own Horn!"

He turned away and left Isham Jones deep in emotion over the august thought. Blow his own horn? He would, he determined.

For a long time he had nourished an ambition that had frightened him with its magnificence. He dreamed of writing a song, of creating one of those heart-moving pieces of art that the citizenry bawled around the parlor organ on Sunday afternoons. If he must blow his own horn he would do it as a song writer. In Saginaw a music publisher had set up his presses to serve the Michigan muse. Jones wrote a sobbing ballad and presented himself to the publisher as Michigan's young prodigy of song. The horn blowing was as good as the Archangel Gabriel's. The publisher printed the melodious lay. He sold many copies of it. Jones communed with his inspiration and wrote another, which made a still better success. He continued his progress, and by the time he was twenty he had had half a dozen songs published and had accumulated $15,000 out of his royalties. Blow his horn? He would blow it louder and in a bigger theater. He would blow it in Chicago. He took his $15,000, went to Chicago, and began to issue his songs on a scale that would conquer the entire Nation. In three months he had lost all his money.

His visions had come to dust, his expectations to sour disaster. He was now a tall, gaunt, countryman, with no ability sabe at music, which had led him to a height for a fall. He sat stranded in Chicago for a while, and then took his fiddle and got a post in the orchestra of a dance hall. He fiddled, and was compelled to renounce his fiddle. The orchestra turned itself into a brass band at times—its string playing members had to change to wind. Jones, with his ready musical gift, quickly learned to play the saxophone. He did not love the saxophone. He loved the fiddle But the saxophone was no more disagreeable to him than any other windy pipe, and it was in best demand. It was in such demand that he laid the viol aside until happier days should come. He became the leader of his fellow musicians. The orchestra took his name and played at Rainbow Park, Chicago.

The manager of a phonograph manufactory chanced to hear the band. The time was beginning when a jazz company might make a great success in the records. It all depended upon the leader's individuality of rhythm. Jazz is a deliberate perversion of rhythm. One beat is anticipated a little, another retarded. Different jazz leaders have different patterns of this rhythm perversion. The phonograph manager believed that Jones had a rhythm pattern that would enthrall and intoxicate the jazz-loving ear. Several records were made. They seemed to promise large sales. Did Jones and his men want to sign up for large salaries over several years or for royalties?

Jones pondered heavily. The assured income smiled alluringly, but in the royalties lay a gambling chance of a fortune. Jones chose the trial of chance. He summoned his ten musicians.

"I told them," he relates. "I told them that I wanted to see every dollar we got split evenly between us. Which did they want, the guaranteed salaries or the the royalties? I urged them to take the royalties."

They were true musicians. No tempting visions of gold could ensnare their souls. They stood aloof from the temptations of speculative wealth. They wanted the ready cash. They demanded the money in hand, where they could see it, feel it and put it in their pockets. They scorned the glittering promise of royalties, and took the certain pay. But Jones had selected the gamble for himself. The others signed for the guaranteed sums, he for the royalties.

"I am sorry for them," Jones tells you today. "They got a very handsome wage, but if they had gone into the royalties with me they would all be independently wealthy now. They wouldn't take a chance."

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Religion And Science

They Do Not Necessarily Conflict

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

Dr. Steinmetz, consulting engineer of the General Electric company, who is generally known as the electrical wizard, explained in a speech at a church the other day the difference between religion and science.

Religion, he declared, may be defined as dealing with such topics as God, immortality, infinity and the like, all of which lie outside the realm of sense perceptions, while science deals with the conclusions derived by the laws of logic from our sense perceptions. He held that there is no necessary conflict between science and religion, since they deal with different groups of phenomena.

This is the truth, but not quite all the truth. To think intelligently on the matter, we must strictly define the two words "know" and "believe." If we do not confuse these two terms, we may accept fully what Dr. Steinmetz said, that science is about what we know, and religion is about what we believe.

It is only the half-baked mind that rejects all belief or that despises all knowledge. They are equaly important. It is essential to know that two times two makes four, and that prussic acid destroys life, because to be ignorant of such things is highly dangerous.

But it is just as essential to believe as it is to know.

Love is the greatest thing in the world, but you can never know that another loves you; that is a sort of thing you believe, if you get it at all.

You can never know that honesty is the best policy, although your belief in it may be certain enough to govern your life.

All of the things that make for culture, for moral character and for the general refinement of the human spirit are things that we have to believe if we are ever to use them; we cannot know them. That is the reason the Bible says, "The just shall live by faith," which means that the just, or the better kind of people, are those who believe the great cosmic laws of righteousness.

Religion, therefore, will always be present, for it has to do with a part of man that is just as permanent as his bodily appetites. Men will always hope and wonder, and feel the sense of right and wrong, and be impressed by the infinite and the mysterious precisely as they will always eat and drink and feel heat and cold.

There is no more conflict between religion and science than there is a conflict between a man's love for his wife and children on the one hand and his daily work as a grocer or an engineer on the other hand.

Speaking of engineers, what religion needs is the engineering mind. The engineer does not argue about what electricity is, nor what causes it, nor where it goes to; he is concerned mainly with how to use it. So all those ideas that pertain to religion are here, they are a permanent demonstrable part of the human race and the main necessity is to learn how to use them for the welfare of humanity and not to argue where they come from nor upon what authority they rest.

To suppose that science will eventually destroy religion is as absurd as to suppose that the people on this little planet will eventually do away with the rest of the universe.

Carlyle used a happy expression when he spoke of "that vast sea of nescience upon which all our science floats as a mere superficial film."

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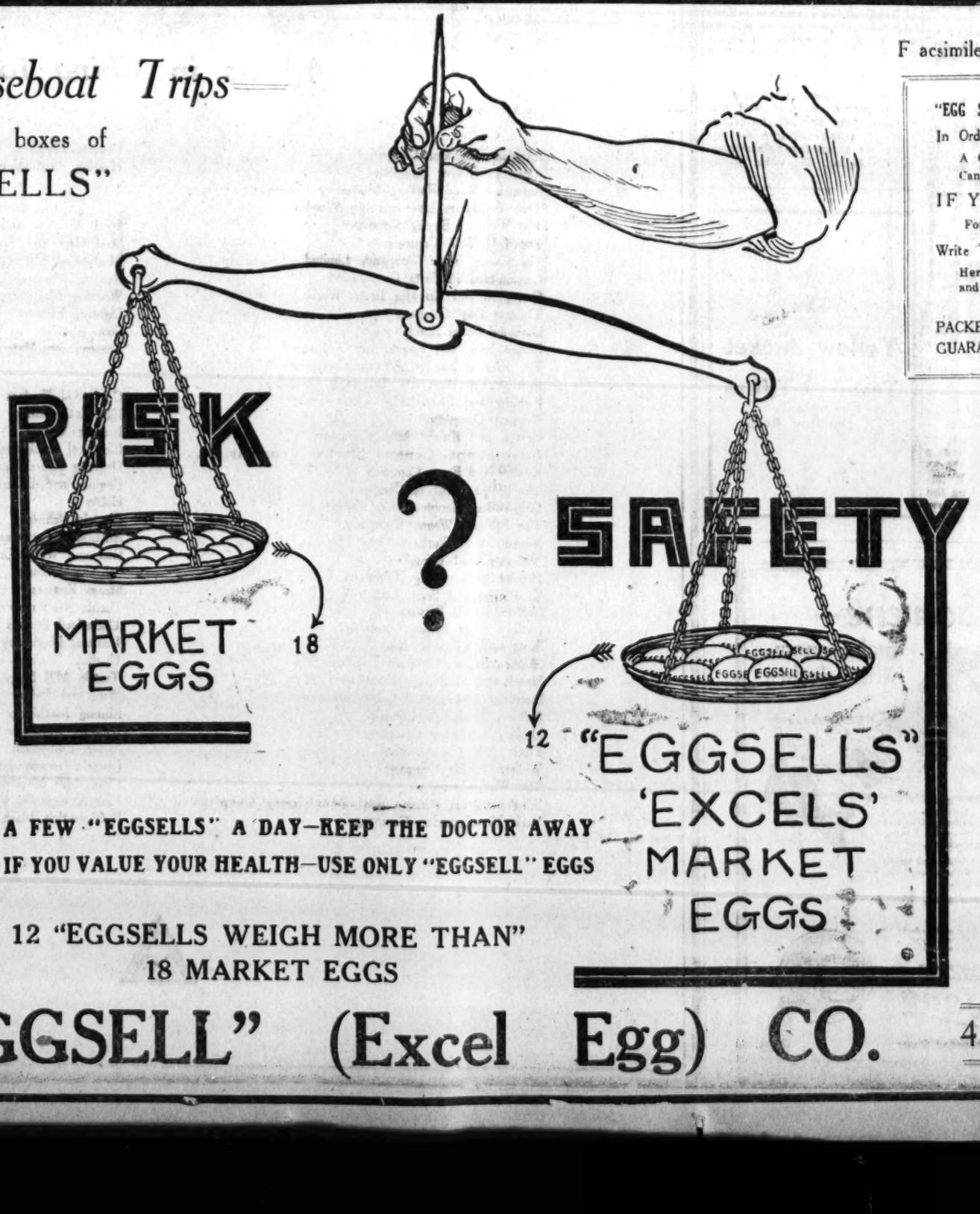

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Sericulture In South China

BY C. W. HOWARD
(Professor of Sericulture, Canton Christian College—in China Review, New York).

Sericulture might almost be called the national industry of China. It was the Chinese who first found that the cocoon of the silk worm could be unwound and the thread used for weaving a fabric, which has ever since been the standard of perfection and the desire of every nation as it struggled toward the goal of refinement and culture. China retained her supremacy in silk production until recent years, when scientific methods were needed to control the diseases of the silk worms and the use of highly developed modern spinning and weaving machinery required a more carefully prepared thread of raw silk.

Other silk producing countries have made careful studies of their silk worms and of the methods of unwinding the cocoons and their governments have supervised the industry to insure the adoption of correct scientific methods by the people. China in her new desire to put her industries onto a firm scientific basis must follow their example. She has all the conditions which are needed for the production of good silk and, what is more, she has plenty of land for increasing the acreage of mulberry fields; she has plenty of cheap labor and will continue to have such for many years. In the other silk producing countries the cost of labor is increasing and the land available for mulberry planting has almost reached its limits.

The result must inevitably be that the world will look to China for more and more silk. The demand for silk is increasing rather than decreasing, for silk is now a necessity and not a luxury. America, the land of the people of luxury, takes from 80 to 85% of the raw silk of the world and wants more. Other countries where silk has never been produced before are waking up to the possibilities of introducing silk worm rearing among their peasants. China has preempted the field, but if she does not rise rapidly to the needs of the industry she will lose out and others will step in ahead of her. Chinese silk is defective and does not come to the standard demanded by American manufacturers because of disease in the silk worms, encouraged by careless methods in feeding and handling, and because of careless methods of unwinding the cocoons. Other countries have remedied these defects and China can do so, for her people are in no way behind other nations in ability or energy.

China exports at the present time from 16 to 23% of the raw silk of the world, a very small portion for the country where sericulture was first developed. For many years South China produced from one-third to one-half of the total export of raw silk from China, but in the last few years Kwangtung Province has been taking a more active part in the industry and in 1920-21 Canton exported 61,566 bales of raw silk against Shanghai's 73,163 bales. During the same time Japan exported 261,265 bales.

The South China silk has many peculiarities, which make it different from other types of silk. It is more lustrous, much finer, and softer, characteristics which make it preeminently valuable for weaving velvets, crepes and some other fabrics. This gives Canton raw silk a special market and the demand for it has been growing rapidly. Unfortunately, however, the defects in "Canton" are so pronounced that manufacturers have had to substitute other silks when "Canton" was desired. These defects in "Canton" have made the cost of using it too high, often necessitating a double force of operators when it is being used in the machines. The industry is at a critical period. If the condition of the silk remains as it is, manufacturers will continue to use raw silk from other countries, but if a change is made at once Canton will not only hold its present place but can become one of the largest silk producing centers of China, for there are many factors favoring the silk industry in the south. In the first place, the variety of domestic silk worm reared in Kwangtung is well adapted to a variety which produces 6 or 7 crops of worms and cocoons each year, depending on the length of the warm season; the variety of mulberry which is grown has been developed to meet the needs of these 6 or 7 crops of worms and that number of picking of leaves can be made without injuring the plants.

In the second place, the industry is more highly organised than in any other part of China. This makes it easy to bring about change and to supervise and control the industry. The silk farmers of South China are also progressive and eager for any new thing which will increase their profits. It is possible in South China to produce in one year at least 6 times the quantity of cocoons that can be produced in Central China in the same area, and with newer methods results can be more quickly seen.

There is about 1,000 square miles of country devoted to silk production in Kwangtung at the present time. From this area, with newer methods, there should be an output of at least four times the amount of raw silk now prepared, and if the industry can be shown to succeed under scientific methods there is much more land just as suitable for the growing of mulberries and silk worms. The Province of Kwangsi also has a large area along its river bottoms devoted to sericulture, and many of the cocoons from there find their way to Kwangtung filatures. So that South China instead of exporting one-tenth of the present world's supply of raw silk could, under proper supervision, export 4 or 5 times that quantity.

The needs for South China raw silk are, first of all, eradication of disease from the worms and, second, improvement of the "filatures." There are three important diseases which attack the worms. Two of these, "muscardine" and "flacherie," are due to improper housing and feeding and can be controlled, in the first case, by changing the houses in which worms are reared so as to give better ventilation, more light and a dryer atmosphere, and, in the second, by improving the quality of the mulberry by more care in propagating plants, and cultivation of the fields, and more care in picking, transporting and storing mulberry leaves.

A third disease, "pebrine," is however inheritable, the spores passing through the moth into the eggs and young worms. This disease, if it does not kill the worms, makes them very weak and more susceptible to the ravages of the other diseases. Being caused by a definite animal organism, it cannot be controlled by any usual method. Science has however stepped in and found that by examining every egg-laying moth with the microscope, diseased ones can be detected and their eggs destroyed, so that the disease can be kept down to the minimum, if the process is continued every generation.

Pebrine is at the bottom of all the trouble with Canton silk worms and has caused many farmers to approach bankruptcy by the death of crop after crop of their silk worms. The eradication of this disease depends on an organisation being effected to carry out the microscopical inspection of all eggs sold to silk worm farmers. This is a tedious and expensive process. For South China it means the preparation of at least 6,000,000 sheets of eggs each year, 100,000 from each crop of worms, each sheet holding from 200,000 to 240,000 eggs. As there is no organisation to carry out this task and the need is urgent, the Canton Christian College School of Agriculture has undertaken it. Three years spent in investigation and persuading the farmer that these "improved eggs" were better than their own, and as a consequence of this disease elimination combined with scientific methods of rearing the worms, the College now has a strain of silk worms at least 25 percent larger than those of the farmer, which spin cocoons two or three times as heavy with silk as the thin imperfect ones usually found on the market. The farmer are now thoroughly convinced that the College eggs are better, because they are getting at least twice the usual market price for their cocoons. Native silk worm egg merchants are also searching out those farmers who have bought College eggs and are buying their cocoons at a high price to secure the moths from them for making their own egg papers. The eggs sold by the College do not have more than ½ of 1 percent of indication of disease in them and as the disease about doubles each generation, then the egg papers made for College stock and sold by these egg merchants will have not more than 1 or 2 percent of disease indication. Egg papers prepared from the farmers' stock when tested show from 50 to 100 percent of heavy infection of "pebrine," so that in this way a vast improvement is being made. The College is able with its equipment of two permanent buildings and four temporary buildings to put out only 3,000 egg papers each month. But this fact of the egg merchants buying up cocoons from College stock is enlarging their work by about 80 times; so that if the College could put out 10,000 sheets of eggs each month, the results would filter down through the egg merchants so rapidly that in two years' time a very decided change would appear in the quality and quantity of raw silk. Strong worms spin strong, even threads in full quantity, while weak worms spin irregular, weak threads and make very thin cocoons. The aim of the College is to reach as quickly as possible a point where every farmer can have a sheet of inspected silk worm eggs to hatch for each crop. College eggs sell at $5.00 Mex. per sheet, the market price being $1.00 to $1.50, but there is such a demand that every sheet is sold within 15 minutes of the time the agent goes into the market. The farmers say that they know these eggs will hatch and give good crops but they have to buy 3 or 4 from their own merchants to make sure that one will hatch. The more expensive sheets are in the end therefore cheaper for them. In spite of the high price the College is being besieged from the most distant corners of the silk districts to sell eggs on every market. The present finances however will not allow of further expansion at present. It costs the College $4.87 Mex. to produce each sheet of eggs which sells for $5.00 Mex.

Disease free eggs will not give the best results if poor methods of handling the worms are followed by the farmers, so a six months course of intensive practical instruction in sericulture has been opened for farmers' sons. These young men are given no instruction except what applies to mulberry culture and silk worm rearing and all the graduates are going out into the industry or remaining as assistants in developing the work of the College. The fee of $14 Mex. per month for this course covers instruction, room and board. Where the fee cannot be paid men are taken as apprentices. A model silk worm rearing house is also being tested and, if suitable, and money is available, several will be erected in villages where the farmers can see with their own eyes the advantages of using buildings which can be kept dry, and are better ventilated and the advantages of scientific methods of feeding.

The next step in improving South China sericulture must begin with the filatures for their methods are very crude. The Canton silk being unsually fine and soft if needs careful handling, but to avoid putting their hands into the hot water the women in the filatures use chop sticks for manipulating the reads. They are not carefully trained and often allow a number of cocoons to run out at once and some time elapses before they throw in new ones, thus producing thin spots in the thread. The filatures are dark and dirty and the water in the cocoon basins always dirty. The general result is a thread of raw silk very uneven, dirty, full of knots and slugs and other imperfections. Even at the rewinding in the form known as the "Grant Reel," demanded by American manufacturers, these defects are not removed. In addition to the above defects much of the silk is now losing its life or elasticity because of some change in the winding process. No careful scientific study has yet been made to find out is the best temperature of the water in which to soften the cocoons, what is the best kind of water to use and not injure the silk, or what is the most suitable temperature for killing the pupae in the cocoons before they are sent to the filatures.

To change the unwinding methods will be a more difficult task than to change the methods of rearing worms. Before it can be begun there must be a very thorough study of every step and the methods best suited to the peculiar South China cocoons found and standardised and the type of basins and machines found to be most suitable. Then it will be possible to advise and assist those interested in erecting filatures and to instruct their foremen and workers in the better methods. The College is planning to erect a small model filature of 20 basins in which this investigation and instruction of filature methods and testing of raw silk can be conducted.

The Silk Association of America has given the College a large building for general instruction, administration and experimental work in sericulture, Mr. Marcus Frieder has given a dormitory for sericulture students. More than half the benefit from this work on South China's largest single native industry will come to China, and it is to be hoped that the filature building will be given by Chinese interested in seeing the industry pushed to the place it should fill in the life of China as well as the western world.

A great deal of careful scientific research must be still followed out before any phase of the industry is where it should be; only a beginning has been made but the farmers seem to have given their hearty support to that step which will make the others easier.

Nothing has been done yet to improve the growing of mulberries and handling of the leaves before they reach the farmer, who will feed them to his silk worms. There is as much to do on this half of the industry as with the worms themselves.

Egg production can be made self-supporting after the initial cost of buildings and equipment has been met, but the income from that phase of the work probably cannot be made to cover the cost of research and teaching. Two large buildings are needed at once for increased egg sheet production, as well as a cold storage plant for keeping the eggs at an even temperature over the winter, for the fluctuating temperature of South China winters is very weakening to the silk worm eggs.

Given the proper support there is no place in China where such quick returns can be secured for a comparatively small outlay. Probably 60 percent of the exports from Canton are raw silk. This could be quickly doubled or tripled. An increased revenue would also result for the government, as well as a larger income for the farmer who could then support more schools for his children. Between 4 and 5 million people are concerned in some phase of sericulture in Kwangtung. To raise the living standards and make possible better education for this number of people is a task worth while.

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The Lying Prophets Of Hate

(An Editorial in The Japan Chronicle, Japan's foremost British Newspaper.)

At a time when it might be hoped that people would be recovering from their war fever and dropping the cult of hate, humane men feel ashamed of their kind to see how the most violent and unbalanced vituperation of the enemy still persists among a class of people who seem to think it is their duty to continue the war for all time. We find, for instance, in the North China Daily News, Shanghai, of March 19, an apparently original article with a big heading, "Biggest Fraud on Record: German's Manipulation exposed." The theme of this article is that the Germans persuaded simple foreigners, most of them British, to buy marks, because the mark was "bound to rise," and that Germany has thus obtained £620,000,000 of "real money" for worthless paper, and is even now continuing to receive it. Moreover, every speculator, it is declared, is demanding that Germany be treated kindly so that the mark may be restored. That is the whole story, but it is filled out to the greater part of two columns with vituperation. The charge is made that everybody who does not like the French doings in the Ruhr has "packets of German marks in every pocket." Instead of paying reparations and becoming poor, we are told, Germany is selling marks and getting rich. Needless to say, the £620,000,000 is a purely mythical sum. There is nowhere in the world that such an amount in "real money" could be raised, however tempting the prospect. America is the only Great Power with a free gold market, and gold flows into America rather than out. But we are told that the Germans are getting richer every day. Propagandists of the same school tell us how Germany, because the mark is depreciated, can sell her manufactures for next to nothing, and so ruin British trade. But if they sell their goods at a mark price, they are themselves honoring their fraudulent waste paper in a very altruistic way! The sale of declining marks for a gold price and the sale of goods for a declining mark price are two operations which would counteract each other, and since the legitimate sale of commodities is far greater than the speculation in marks, Germany must be losing heavily by the progressive decline of the mark. But the propagandist has it both ways and insists upon us accepting the dogma that Germany swindles us both by selling manufactures for bad marks and by selling bad marks for good money. The fact is, of course, that every doubling of the currency in Germany is another halving of the value of everybody's monetary possessions and cash deposits, bond holdings, or insurance values. However, there is apparently still a demand for hate literature and there are not wanting writers base enough to supply it.

Then we come to a boast of the economic havoc that the French wrought in the Ruhr. In the Japan Gazette of March 29 we find two choice examples of hate and propaganda. First comes a message from Dusseldorf, dated March 4, saying,

> What the French have done in the Ruhr in the way of stopping production and crippling the wings of industrial Germany is only a tithe of what it is in their power to do should they desire. That fact must be insisted on at the moment when Chancellor Cuno is planning his propaganda tour in South Germany.

With comparatively few soldiers the French have cut off from Germany two of the richest provinces, the Rhineland and Ruhr. They have stopped the main supply of coal. They have prohibited the export of steel and iron products, and within the district they have compelled obedience of the great mass of people to their wishes by the simple expedient of expelling those who disobey and making it easy for those who do not take their orders from Berlin.

"What the French have done" practically all reports agree upon. They have paralysed industry and communication. Their operations were bound to have the disastrous economic effects of war itself, lacking only the slaughter—and not completely lacking that. But the Gazette message says,

> Throughout the whole operation they have been careful to avoid any deliberate action which would of itself prevent the people working and inflict hardship on the masses.

That the masses are suffering hardship is obvious enough, but we are invited to believe that this is solely the fault of the industrialists who have persuaded the people not to carry on "business as usual." That is the sort of statemental intertia in the world that and there is apparently so much mental intertial in the world that the maleficent subtlety of the Prussian is still the favorite theme of the writers of ficton. *Il faut vivre*, and we suppose that the people who write this sort of thing do it because it is easy and not unremunerative; they even find editors who publish it not for a bribe or subsidy but out of sheer inability to distinguish truth from falsehood. The same issue of the Gazette gives the place of honor to the "Latest German Frightfulness to frighten France," an article dated from Paris, March 4, which tells of an ultimatum received by the Mayor of Lorient (who obviously is not in a position to accept it) from the "World's Association for Mutual Reparations." The demands in the alleged ultimatum are such as might well be considered, but the threats contingent on its rejection show the inventor of the story to possess only the crude fancies of the writers of "shilling shockers." An interesting item among the others, however, gives the thing away for the foolish invention that it is. The fifth threat is, "The ruin of French and Belgian moneys by joint action of the bankers attached to the Association." It is only lately that the cry was raised that the Germans, who had depreciated the mark for Germany's gain, were at the bottom of the depreciation of the franc for France's ruin, and we are constantly hearing of plans of all-powerful German bankers to "ruin" other countries' currencies. Professor Wilden-Hart a British propagandist, declares that they ruined the Polish mark. The Gazette also prints a leading article in this same issue consisting almost entirely of quotations of "hate the Hun" outpourings. It is, perhaps, not without significance that the two papers quoted both devote much space to the reporting of sermons and religious service. The cloak of righteousness is often assumed in order to conceal a lack of all sense of truth, and a professed homage to the Prince of Peace appears to sanctify the preaching of the most malevolent hatred.

While peole are manufacturing absurd fables in order to justify inhuman policies, the condition of Germany goes from bad to worse. The inflation of the currency in Germany is precisely the same thing as its inflation everywhere else. It is a device of the Government for getting resources that it cannot obtain by direct taxation. In England this device did not pass beyond control and an emergency measure is now being made good. In France and Belgium it would not take much depreciation to drive the decline of the franc beyond control, and both countries are ready for desperate measures which, though nearly hopeless of success, will at least provide a German scapegoat for the breakdown. In Germany, whose very misfortunes are twisted into malevolent plots, and whose poverty is described as an accrual of wealth, starvation is in progress. Those who have money spend it recklessly, for tomorrow it may be worthless; but while in the cities there is an appearance of hectic gaiety, there is a steadily diminishing food supply, and the children are being starved into degeneracy in order that it may be proved that they were responsible for the war. Some of our highly religious contemporaries might do well if, instead of prostituting their columns to stale hate propaganda, they would recognise that it is more than four years since the war ended, and give some place to telling the truth about Europe and its need of reconstruction. The reconstruction most needed is that of the health of the children. In Germany, as in Austria, there are British and American philanthropists struggling to stem the tide of starvation. Some of their countrymen—including those who make the loudest profession of lofty spiritual ideals and celebrate today the rising of the Son of Righteousness—find no better way of helping them than that of calling on the world not to leave off "hating the Hun."

French Peasant Philosophy

By Susan F. Nichols

The gradual process of their towns' rebuilding, of the recultivation of their domestic acres, has been for the last four years of absorbing interest to the peasant communities of northern France. And, in accordance with the philosophical and speculative character of the simplest French mind, a matter not only of practical but also of philosophical import:

"C'est la guerre," the everyday phrase, the supreme philosophy of France's poilus in battle, of her peasants in the loss of homes, land, families, the very limbs or their bodies, is today replaced by another phrase equally comprehensive in moderation and stoicism—"Faut pas se plaindre." Whatever losses or hardships may have been encountered in homes destroyed, in return to wasted lands, yet the peasant will tell you today that really. . . "one should not complain."

Money is scarce, to be sure, in the domestic stocking, with a far-off rumble about reparation payments. But what is this compared to the incessant "tap, tap, tap" of the stone mason's hammer, heard above all the accustomed noise of the village, busy from morning to night on high church steeple, on broad country barn, on stone wall inclosure? Here is good evidence that France, like an ever faithful mother, is making good as best she can the material losses of her humblest children.

Farmer Michet, with acres yielding barely sufficient to maintain himself and his half dozen well-fed rabbits, with bare walls and floors of an unfinished house about him, the family bed a heap of straw in the corner—"Almost," he tells us, "it seems that we had never been away at all," certainly "faut pas se plaindre." Only Mimi, the family cat, driven from her comfortable pre-war home, to wander, refugee with the rest, is not quite content with her return to less comfortable surroundings. At least, it is thus that her polite master explains Mimi's shy and offish manners: "Elle n'est pas flatteuse." But surely as she learns her way about the strange cellar and garret she will regain her former poise and acquire the comfortable philosophy "Faut pas se plaindre."

Prosperous surroundings do not always mean happiness. Old Mme. Tivitale, great-grandmother to some in the village, has moved from her tiny barraque on the highest point of the Beaumont Ridge to her son's large new house in the valley. Yet, she weeps nightly, even under her new blue comforter from Paris, over the view that is lost in removal from her less luxurious home. Still, Mme. Tivitale is now old, very old, and so has, perhaps, her own right to tears—as for the rest of us, surely, "faut pas se plaindre."

The family of Noel sits on Sunday—grandfather and grandmother, children and children's children—in the lowroofed, whitewashed kitchen of their barraque—the old people's abiding place, the family homestead for the last four years. The children must inherit the new red-roofed house which the government has built them; as for the old people, they are now too accustomed to the barraque homestead to move again. It is small, to be sure, but they are used to it, and, in any case, with little time left to them in any earthly abode, truly "faut pas se plaindre."

Around the shining oil-cloth table and faint-flamed lamp they will tell you family history: Papa Noel, such an old man now, was a boy soldier in the war of 1870; this is the uniform which he wears on Sunday nights—the long, dark blue coat with brass buttons. Since these years of early adventure he has been for more than half a century the peaceful cultivator of a few acres and a numerous family on the Beaumont Ridge—until the invasion of 1914 drove them all, including the family cow, to four years of difficult wandering. The prayers of the refugees that some day should find them safe returned, have been, as it were, miraculously granted. While their cow has won a position of especial distinction in the village as "la vache qui a fait la guerre."

The new church spire, today repairing over the heads of the villagers, is a subject of particular interest, especially to the village carpenter, whose concern is perhaps professional and more than the ordinary. Ax over his shoulder, on his way home from work, he stops to comment, knowingly:

"How do you like our new church, Madame? Ah! but you should have seen our old one—more like a cathedral than a church indeed. Yes—of Gothic architecture—you know the Gothic. Here is the old foundation—but with the tower of a new design—truly it does not suit at all—rather like the head of an ugly old woman on the body of a beautiful girl, hein?" And, although the comparison of monsieur the carpenter be a little unsound, probably no one would dispute his aesthetics. "Still, here will be a place to say our prayers, and that is, after all, the main object, surely 'faut pas se plaindre!'"

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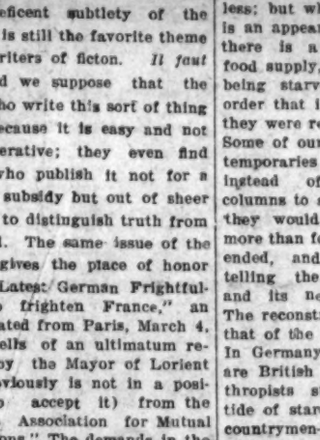

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Gossip From Broadway

Gallagher And Shean In Court—Fred Stone Converted To Christianity—Laurette Taylor's Success

BY RIDE DUDLEY

New York.—The suit of the Shuberts against Gallagher and Shean for alleged breach of contract caused much merriment here. The two "Follies" comedians took all their friends to court and the friends testified that Gallagher and Sheen are the worst actors in the world, or almost the worst. As Will Rogers, Mark A. Luescher, Andrew Tombes and others set there telling how rotten the two men were as comedians, the defendants smiled.

Anybody could be a funny as Gallagher and Shean, according to their witnesses. And Flo Ziegfeld, away down in Palm Beach, was reading the testimony. Flo, you know, has been paying Gallagher and Shean $1,500 a week under the impression that they were funny. It was about as funny a trial as the New York courts have known in years.

The truth about the team is this: In the past eighteen months Gallagher and Shean, through a peculiar and original way of singing, "Mistah Gallagher and Mistah Shean," have been popular in the Keith vaudeville houses and in "The Follies." They seem to please a lot of people. We heard them sing their song once—at the opening of "The Follies"—and found it about as funny as the second vehicle in the funeral procession. But we're a darned old crank, anyway.

FRED STONE IS A BILLY SUNDAY REVERSED

When Fred Stone took up religion recently in such an open and printable manner, Broadway wondered. Only those intimately acquainted with Fred knew he was sincere. The others, much to their discredit, thought he was "pulling a press stunt." These, however, were the ones who do not think beyond the confines of the Great White Way. To them "press stuff" is the "Open Sesame" for everything and they believe people should get in the papers no matter what the means.

The writer knows Fred Stone, and has known him a long time. Fred comes from the short-grass country, just as we did and Will Rogers did, and when we read what he had done we knew he meant it. The honesty of the man wouldn't permit him to use religion as a "press stunt." He is going to be a great help to religion, too. Our only fear is that he will take it too seriously and eventually give up acting. That would be the biggest blow the world of entertainment could receive.

Billy Sunday is an actor with a reputation built on religion. Fred Stone is a religionist with a reputation built on acting. What if Fred should decide to become an evangelist! Fred is so earnest in in anything he does; so serious-minded about even the little things, that, as an evangelist, he'd be a humdinger. Then Billy would have to look to his laurels.

But Fred says he's going to stick to acting. So that's that.

* * *

LAURETTE TAYLOR IS NOT ONE-ROLE ACTRESS

Laurette Taylor is "showing 'em" at the Vanderbilt Theater. She is proving her contention that she isn't a one-role actress.

As Peg she made so much reputation and money that she became disgusted. She was Peg to everybody, and it looked as though there was no escape from the role for her. She had patterned Peg after her own self, and, therefore, she was still Peg when off the stage. Now, however, it's something different again, Mawruss.

Miss Taylor is appearing as a middle-aged Jewish mother in Fannie Hurst's dramatisation of her story, "Humoresque," and the Peg lady is doing the finest bit of acting seen in New York this season. The play itself starts wonderfully and eases off to a weak finish, but it affords Miss Taylor the opportunity to run the gauntlet of human emotions and she does it deliciously. She is so real, and, at the same time, so human. There is no doubt of her triumph.

"Humoresque" is the story of a mother who wants her boy to realise his ambition to become a great violinist. He does—through her sacrifices—only to be called to war. But here we are telling the story of a film that has probably played every city, town and hamlet in the country.

Laurette Taylor is going to attract a lot of people to the Vanderbilt Theater. There are 2,000,000 Jewish people in New York. We'll bet 1,500,000 of them see this play.

* * *

WILL ROGERS COWBOY-ACTOR-WRITER-ORATOR

Just to show how success can come to a man who uses his head and takes advantage of his opportunities, let us mention the case of Will Rogers, the Oklahoma cowboy. Will came East some years ago with a Wild West act. He was lucky if he got $35 a week for his work. Will kept clean and worked hard. His vaudeville pay began to go up and finally he entered the Ziegfeld fold. Now this is what he does:

Acts nightly in "The Follies" for $2,000 a week.

Makes about six speeches a week at $500 a speech.

Makes a phonograph record now and then which pays him $1,500 in advance royalties and the Lord knows how much after.

Acts in films and makes a lot of money out of them.

Writes a weekly article for a newspaper syndicate, which pays him about $600 a week.

Writes for Life, now and then.

Will is known as a fine, clean fellow, but we're going to have to quit him. He's learning to play the guitar and every time we visit his dressing room he insists on our singing "Sweet Adeline." Frankly and honestly, we can sing much better than Will can, but he has a tear in his voice, and oh, boy, how sad it makes us.

Giddap, Dobbin!

Low Blood Pressure

BY BRICE BELDEN, M.D.

There is so much said and written about high blood pressure that there is a tendency to forget about low pressure, a condition by no means uncommon.

When the pressure is quite low marked symptoms are produced. These patients are weary, they have mental and physical tire, may get short-breathed, may have palpitation of the heart, and often have headaches and dizziness from imperfect circulation in the head. There may be swelling of the legs and ankles toward night. These patients immediately feel better when the pressure is raised even a small amount.

Generally speaking, a low pressure shows a weak-acting heart muscle and a dilated condition of the small blood vessels, in other words a loss of tone throughout the circulatory system.

Persons who have a low blood pressure should have meat as part of their diet. Coffee and tea should be allowed, except at the evening meal, unless they are very nervous. These patients' hearts require a long bed rest; in other words, they should go to bed at an early hour. They should rise early, however, in the morning and perform mild calisthenic exercises before breakfast.

The largest meals should be taken in the morning and at midday; a light evening meal favors good digestion and better sleep.

Plenty of fresh air and mild exercise in the open air help to raise the pressure. So long as exercise is not carried to the point of exhaustion and is properly graduated it will do those persons good. Cool sponging in the morning also benefits.

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Pharaoh's Outfit DISCUSSED PRO AND CON, MOSTLY CON, BY *Potash and Perlmutter*

BY MONTAGUE GLASS

"I see where they opened a pyramid or something over in Egypt the other day, Mawruss," Abe Potash remarked to his partner, Morris Perlmutter, "and they found inside of it a complete pharaoh outfit."

"I suppose the fellers that was running it had made a getaway before the police broke in, ain't it?" Morris observed.

"What kind of a pharaoh outfit do you think they find when they open a pyramid, anyway?" Abe asked. "Do you think it's one of these here gambling affairs?"

"Say! I never attended a pyramid opening in my life," Morris protested, "and for all I know, instead of faro outfits, there could be roulette layouts in them pyramids with solid ivory chips complete. So go ahead, Abe, I'll bite! If a faro outfit which they find in a pyramid ain't for gambling, what is it for?"

"It's for a pharaoh, and his mummy was found there, too, which I suppose you ain't forgotten when you was a boy that you learned how a pharaoh was a king back in the days of Moses and all them old-timers," Abe suggested.

"Oh! that kind of pharaoh," Morris exclaimed. 'So they actually come across the place where that rosher was buried?"

"Well, it didn't say on the outside of the pyramid in ever loving memory of Louis J. Pharaoh or anything like that, y'understand, but it is either the same pharaoh or anyhow a relation, and what makes the discovery important is the articles they found stored away there with him."

"For safe keeping did they store them?" Morris inquired.

"Well, I think they done it as souvenirs the way when a grand master of a lodge lays a cornerstone they put in it copies of the newspapers of that date and samples of the coinage up to not higher than 50 cents, but it only goes to show that many ideas has got sense to them, Mawruss, because now people can tell exactly what kind of articles them old Egyptians used in their daily life way back in 1330 B. C., anyhow, so far as gold and silver chariots was concerned."

"I suppose the newspapers fixed the date as 1330 B. C. by the fact that them gold and silver chariots had 1330 B. C. license tags on them," Morris suggested, "or maybe the reporters could recognise a 1330 B. C. model chariot by the gear shift or something."

"The date was fixed by experts on account they found in the pyramid inscriptions dating back to the time of a pharaoh with a name which you couldn't pronounce even if I could remember it," Abe said.

"Then for the sake of argument call him Goldman or Margolius or some name that's easy," Morris requested.

"This is no laughing matter, Mawruss," Abe said. "Nowadays people is only too ready to say that ministers don't know what they are talking about when they get up in the pulpit and preach already sermons, so it don't do no harm that a pyramid should get opened once in a while and prove that there was no kidding really and truly pharaohs in Egypt and all that kind of shmooes."

"Say! Did I say there wasn't no pharaohs?" Morris protested. "I believe what the people around me believe and save a whole lot of trouble that way, Abe, so they needn't put themselves out to open no pyramids on my account."

"But that ain't how college professors gets wise to history, Mawruss," Abe said.

"Maybe it ain't," Morris admitted, "but it anyhow prevents old-time tombs from being opened by souvenir hunters for museums, which there is some people who can't see anything real old like a pyramid without itching to dig into it. You would think that they was scared people would say they was liars when they told about being in Egypt and seeing a pyramid, and that therefore they must come home with proofs in the shape of a deceased pharaoh, two gold chariots and as much of the pyramid itself as they can carry away with them."

"They ain't even hardly scratched the surface of these last Egyptian remains, Mawruss," Abe said. "Every day them experts from the museums is coming across old writings on them tombs which they couldn't understand at all."

"Maybe them writings say: Private tomb, keep out; this means you," Morris suggested.

"For that matter, Mawruss, I think that all these here pharaohs wanted their gold chariots to be discovered buried with them," Abe declared, "in the hope that hundred of years later when their tombs should be opened the people would say he must have been some pharaoh to have owned a sporty looking chariot like that, in other words, Mawruss, them gold chariots was put into them tombs like a seven carat diamond was stuck into a bartender's necktie—for the purpose of being noticed and commented on."

"Well, if rich men today was to fix up their burying places on them principles, Abe, they would certainly got to build twenty-story pyramids with big floor space," Morris said. "Some of these here 1923 oil pharaohs would be laid away in pyramids that would look like the Grand Central Palace during the Automobile Show with nothing on the floor but imperial sedans, and if there was any writings on such pyramids which a 3923 A.D. excavator couldn't make out, Abe, he could assume that they was a summons and complaint in an action for an absolute divorce and a copy of the order for alimony and counsel fee.

"As for such excavations being valuable in the way of telling the people of 3923 how the people of 1923 lived, Abe, you can figure that for every 1923 millionaire who leaves surviving him a fleet of sedans and ex-wives, there is hundreds of thousands of people who ain't got so much as one Subway ticket in their estate.

"So if I was you and these here Egyptian pyramid experts, Abe, I wouldn't jump to the conclusion that when a 1330 B. C. traffic policeman held up North and South bound traffic on the streets of Cairo, he signaled a couple of hundred East and West bound good and silver chariots to come along, y'understand. You can take it from me, Abe, there was anyhow a fair sprinkling of peddlers' push carts among the gold chariots and that one or two of them gold chariots was electro-plated at that."

"But even if them relics don't prove anything, museums has got to have relics to put into them," Abe protested.

"Why must they?" Morris said. "From every hundred people in the City of New York which goes once in three years to the Metropolitan Museum, Abe, if two of them stops and looks at the show cases where the Egyptian relics is displayed, that would be big already. As for me, Abe, the last time I seen them mummies which they've got there, I had to go right out to the nearest drug store and buy for ten cents, mathematic spirits of ammonia, such a schreck I got from looking at them things."

"But if they don't show such relics in museums, Mawruss, how is people going to learn about life in Egypt during them old times when the pharaohs lived there?" Abe asked.

"They should do what I do, Abe: loosen up for a two dollar orchestra seat for a performance of 'Aida,'" Morris concluded, "and let them poor pharaohs in peace."

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An Arctic Explorer At Thirteen

BY FREDERICK J. SCHNEIDER

In New England they call him Theodore Russell Pedersen. To his intimate friends he is simply "Ted." But by the hardy seamen of the North he is recognised and loved as "the juvenile hero of the Arctic."

As the son of Capt. C. T. Pedersen, skipper of the Herman and intrepid explorer, he has had the privilege of being the only white boy within 800 miles of the North Pole. He has been in the Arctic on five extended trips, and each time has met with adventures that read like fairy tales. At the age of sixteen, when most boys are still reading their hero books, Ted Pedersen had earned all the hardships of the Arctic. He got his first thrill on March 3, 1918, when he was but thirteen years of age.

On April 29 of that year, the Herman had been choked in the ice floes of Bering Strait for thirty-six days. The Captain and his crew had made good use of their enforced confinement by laying in a good supply of seal-skin and valuable animal furs. But the winter was fast ending the ice was beginning to break up in places, and the seamen were anxious to return home to San Francisco.

Ted Pedersen was hungry for the adventure that beckoned from all sides. But he was only thirteen—"just a kid"—and specific orders were given him never to leave the ship.

One day he determined to make an experiment of manhood and venture out on the ice floes alone. After the crew had started off for the day's work he stole to the bow of the vessel and descended the painter. He carried a 30-30 Winchester rifle. It was not long before he had left the schooner in the distance and could see only its three masts sticking up over the ice mounds. Then something happened that checked his solitary journey and gave him his first taste of Arctic adventure.

He was just rounding the corner of an ice mound when he caught sight of a huge polar bear less than a dozen yards before him. Boy and beast alike stopped and blinked at each other. The bear was the first to move; with a snarl he leaped for the boy. For a moment the terror-stricken lad forgot his rifle. Then, with a sudden effort, he lifted it and fired. Seven shots rang out in rapid succession and the great beast lay dead before him.

For several seconds the boy stood with the smoking gun in his hand, looking down at the expired animal. He was too frightened to konw what to do. Then, suddenly, a new terror of the situation gripped him. He dropped his gun and ran at top speed over the treacherous floes, straight to the sides of the Herman and the arms of a worried father.

That was four years ago. Today, at the age of seventeen, Theodore Pedersen has laid aside his sailor's garb for the cap and gown of a New England preparatory school.

Recently I met him on the campus of Mount Hermon School, where he is sophomore. He told me of some of the wildest adventures I had ever heard. On an improvised map he sketched for me the exact place where, several years ago, his father's vessel had been rentlessly crushed by the ice and sent to the bottom. He told me of a time in 1920 when the Herman took fire and the flames came dangerously near several thousand pounds of powder stored next to the engine room.

"The worst thing about that experience," he said, "was that the fire had gained great headway before any of us knew about it. When we reached the powder room the flames were so near it seemed impossible to prevent them from reaching the kegs. My father and some of the crew formed a bucket line, while the chief engineer and I rolled the kegs into the next room. If the powder had gone up—well, I don't suppose any of us would have been spared to tell the tale. But by some miracle our men controlled the flames and finally put them out. It was a close call. I couldn't sleep for the next thirty hours from the nervous strain."

There was silence for a moment. Then I said to him, "Pedersen, what do you suppose it was that took you away from the North and sent you here to school?"

He replied without hesitation, "Oh, my mother did that for me. You see, she always had a feeling that I ought to be doing something better than hunting whales up North. She was right too. She always said the job was too dangerous, and besides it didn't have any future. But after my little incident with the California gray whale off the Wrangel Islands, she wouldn't rest until I promised to come East to school."

"What was the incident you just spoke of?" I asked.

"Oh, just a narrow escape. I had a joy ride on the back of a whale that almost ended fatally."

"Tell me about it," I urged.

He laughed. "Well, to tell you the truth, I was scared about it myself at the time. It really was a close call. The Herman was lying off the Wrangel Islands one day in the spring of 1920, when our chief mate sighted a large whale from the crow's nest. All hands scurried to deck and began to lower the small thirty-two foot whale-boat to give chase. I took my place beside the gasoline engine, and steered after him.

"The whale gave us a merry chase in and out of ice floes and it was about three hours before we came near enough to him to do business. Our men fired six fourteen-inch bombs into his side before he began to show any signs of giving up the chase. The blood gushed from his sides and he began to slacken his pace.

"Our second mate, Charlie Lee, gave me the signal to slow up the engine. We approached nearer and nearer and when we were about fifty feet from him, he swerved around in his course, and turned broadside to our bow. Lee thought it was time to spear him, so he threw the harpoon into his side.

"Then Lee told me to go astern slowly. I thought he said 'Go ahead slowly.' I throttled the engine and the boat went ahead.

"In less time than it takes to tell, our little boat was full upon the back of the whale. He heaved like a volcano, flipped his tail and capsized us into the water. I found myself underneath the craft.

"So I grabbed the gunnel of the boat, and heaved as hard as I could. I pulled out from under and then held on to the keel for dear life.

"I looked about for Lee but could see him nowhere. Suddenly I saw his head appear on the surface less than thirty feet from me. He seemed ready to go down for the last time.

"I climbed up the back of the boat and pointed to the harpoon rope that connected with the whale. I yelled to him to grab hold of the line. Lee put all his strength into that short dash because he knew it was his only chance for life. He reached the line after a terrible effort and came toward me hand over hand. When he got to the side his face was purple and he was too weak to climb aboard.

"I felt my own strength going fast, and I couldn't do a thing to help Lee."

"What happened then?" I prompted.

He smiled. "Well, you see, it was luck for us that another boat had been launched shortly after ours. They followed right behind us and picked up the other four men. Lee couldn't keep his hold on my boat, but they picked him up just in time. They said I was in a sort of coma, but they got me easily enough. It wasn't long before I came to."

He paused for a moment. Then he said, "That was all there was to it."

I looked at the boy and wondered. "That was all there was to it!" "Only a little incident with a California gray whale!"

Finally I turned to him and said, "What profession do you hope to enter some day?"

"I haven't decided definitely," he answered. "At one time I was thinking of the law, then I thought quite seriously of physical culture work. Here of late I've thought of returning to sea and maybe I'll don the sailor's uniform yet.

"But never again in the North," he added emphatically."

I was impressed by his earnestness. But, after all, the boy is only seventeen. Who knows what strange circumstances may yet alter his checkered career. Life lies open before him. "The juvenile hero of the Arctic" may find adventures before him equal to any he has yet experienced.

Sun Yat-sen And Joffe

(An editorial in the Christian Science Monitor)

It would have been interesting to have "listened-in" on that recent half-day converation between Adolph Joffe and Sun Yat-sen, at Shanghai. The short, dark, bearded, Teuton-looking envoy of the Soviet Government, who has contributed not a little to the late unsettlements in East Asia and has tried to contribute more, and the quite un-Chinese-looking President of the Southern Republic, with the good of all China surely enshrined in his dreamer's heart: here, certainly, were two talking each from his own very individual angle of vision and each seeking a gain solely for his own side. Just as certainly, no two points of view readily could be found further removed the one from the other, or two "sides" whose gains it would be more difficult mutually to harmonise. Yet Eugene Chen, Dr. Sun's ficus Achates, assures us that "something real" was achieved at the conference.

The further statement, made to a newspaper correspondent, that the discussion prevented a drawing together of Russia and Japan at China's cost, is not impressive to anyone informed of the obvious policy toward the mainland republic of Tokio's present Ministry. The picture of Lenine and Kato walking, dictatorial arm in admiralty arm, down some road leading to joint aggression upon Chinese rights and territories, is not exactly the most convincing that imagination can conjure up. How far the debate went in the directions of Mongolia and Manchuria, however, is an entirely different matter. There really was something to be said to those texts. In both those vast districts of the China that not long ago was united under imperial rule, decidedly troublesome complications have arisen, with Russia figuring in each—playing a game characteristically beneath the surface and indisputably threatening to the continuance of Chinese sovereignty.

For the Bolshevist leaders to renounce all treaties and exactions imposed upon Peking during the tsarist regime is (on the surface) a beautiful and desirable thing—though one fears the Greeks even bearing gifts! It has been asserted positively by those who should know, that the Communistic order can never be introduced successfully into China, and yet, as one recalls the papers found not so long ago in Sun's then-deserted offices, showing a plan afoot for some sort of pact with Moscow (perhaps with Berlin added, "for good measure"), the query urges itself: Is the Canton chieftain wise in again looking to the Soviet directors for aid in unifying his country? And if that is to be answered in the affirmative then one asks: Would not that be somewhat like inviting in the wolf to help accommodate the differences between the sheep? Any resident of Outer Mongolia may reply.

When all is said and done, it remains, of course, to be emphasised that Dr. Sun is not yet in a position to speak for China, all China, however energetically he may be working to bring about a unification. At the best, he is today at the head of only the seven southeast provinces—Fukien, Hunan, and Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung—and though these be over so rich and united (let the wealth be granted; the unity remains to be demonstrated), that still is a long step from the chief executiveship of the Eighteen Provinces, to say nothing of Tibet and Turkestan, Mongolia and Manchuria.

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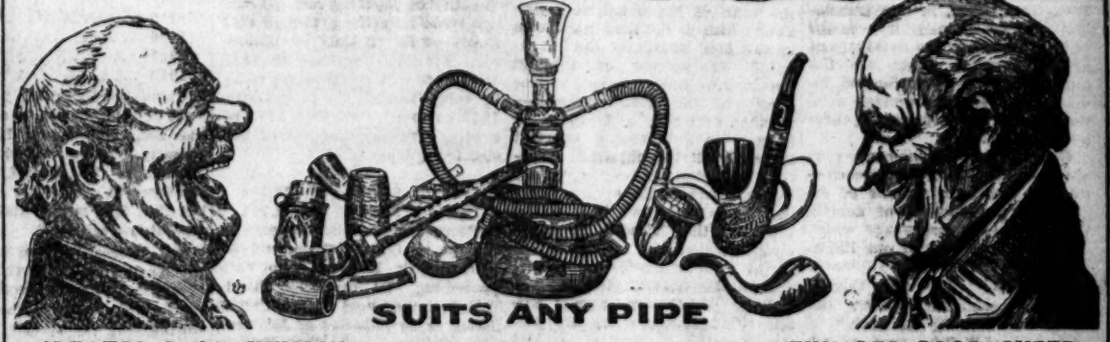

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Weather

The northern depression will cross Liotung. Cyclonic circulation over the Petchile gulf. Milder but variable weather. N. E-ly breezes to the South of Fukien.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinty Cathedral.—First Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 57; Parry in D.; Lessons: Isaiah Lii, 1-12, I Cor. XV, 1-28; Anthem: "Teach me O. Lord," Attwood; Hymns 135,133, 139; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 103; Lessons: Isaiah lv, Revelation v; Anthem: "Lead me Lord," Wesley; Hymns 125, 132, 137; Preacher: The Dean.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—7.30 a.m. Holy Communion in English Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Rev. J. P. Nichols, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Community Church.—Rev. Clifford M. Drury, Pastor. 11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (take Zikawei tram No. 7.) Sermon: "And Peter." 5 p.m. Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, Sermon: "The Genesis of Christianity." Special music; Quartette.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal) 9.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The Services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by the Rev. Dr. Huntley of the Shanghai Christian College. 6 p.m. by the Rev. W. H. Warren of Hangchow.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Unreality." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends (Quakers) Shanghai.—A meeting for worship will be held at 5 p.m., at 12 (formerly number 6) Jinkee Road, second floor.

Gospel Meeting.—Every Sunday, 6.15 to 7.15 p.m., China Inland Mission Hall, 9 Woosung Road, Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m.

Sunday Service League.—Dr. D Willard Lyon, will speak on "The Christian Young Man and the New York Thought Movement." Time: April 8, 5.00 p.m. Vocal Solo by Mrs. Harry Kingman. You are cordially invited.

Japan's Trade In 1922

Signs Of Recovery In The Export Trade

As shown in the general review of the foreign trade for 1922 appearing in a recent issue of the Japan Chronicle, exports recovered approximately 385 million yen as compared with the figures of the previous year, an increase of nearly 30 percent. Yet the number of export merchants who are prepared to say that they are really busy is due to the special nature of the chief lines of increase. Well over half of the total increase is in raw silk, and the textile trade contributes the biggest figures to the rest. In millions of yen, the increases are as follows:

Raw Silk	253
Cotton yarns	34
Cotton tissues	19
Silk tissues	18
	324

This leaves only 61 millions to account for, of which tea shows 10 millions. Both in quantity and value the silk exports show a new high record, and this is the case with exports to the United States, the chief customer, as well as speaking of the trade as a whole. The United States has taken raw silk in the following quantities:

	piculs.	Yen.
1919	275,298	600,843,237
1920	147,027	341,599,213
1921	247,672	394,452,951
1922	312,419	610,844,118

Apparently, from these figures, the policy of the Imperial Sericulture and Silk Yarn Company has vindicated itself. When the slump came in March, 1920, the silk interests, which had laid large stocks in expectation of continued orders at record prices, quickly took measures for their own protection. They formed a company under Government auspices, with all the facilities of cheap money and so forth, and the silk was held fast. At first it was declared that costs of production necessitated a standard unit price of Y.2,000, but as only five years before it had been remunerative at Y.700, it was obvious that this was an exaggeration, and a lower price was eventually accepted. It took over two years to work off these stocks. The Japanese silk speculators were saved, but the producers, who were under the strictest orders to cut down their production by 50 percent suffered keenly. It is singular how little resentment this policy created in the United States compared with the uproar caused through analogous tactics regarding rubber, especially as the silk trade is the more important of the two, American imports during the two years ending June 30, 1920 and 1921 being as follows:

	1920	1921
Raw Silk	$454,573,638	190,320,202
Crude Rubber &c.	280,358,788	118,400,109

The difference in the amount of publicity that silk and rubber tactics receive is evidently political, but the American silk men are not at all blind to their own interests, and have for some years been considering means to cultivate a more reliable Chinese trade. This is one of the objects of the Silk Mission which is now visiting the Orient. Before the war France and Italy, besides being large producers of silk, imported a considerable quantity of Japanese raw silk, and this trade is reviving, though very slowly so far as Italy is concerned. France's imports in 1922 were, indeed, the highest on record in value though not in quantity. 1922 compares thus with 1913 regarding France's imports of raw silk from Japan:

	piculs.	Yen.
1913	35,330	32,128,906
1922	29,671	55,191,191

There has been an increase in exports to Great Britain, but the British Silk industry is not very flourishing. On the other hand, Britain comes next to the United States as an importer of Japanese silk textiles, and the British Empire is a much larger consumer, the figures for 1922 being:

United States	Y.26,633,820
Great Britain	20,367,781
Canada	5,803,512
Australia	17,822,863
New Zealand	2,050,350
British India	9,558,292

The figures suggest possibilities of a considerable development of the Japanese silk textile export trade in spite of the import duties imposed in many countries. In addition to the figures mentioned there is an export of waste and floss silk (grouped together in the returns) amounting last year to Y.14,512,537, of which France took more than half, and the United States one-third. Silk handkerchiefs also have a separate place in the returns, last year's exports amounting to Y.4,012,388, the United States, South America, and Great Britain being the biggest customers.

Considering how, for some years past, exports of manufactured cotton goods have shown a very healthy expansion, sometimes at the expense of (speaking purely statistically) of yarn, it is noticeable that last year the recovery in yarns was much greater than that in piece-goods. For the two years the exports of each class compare as follows:

	1921 Yen.	1922 Yen.
Cotton yarns	80,568,002	114,723,255
Cotton tissues	203,673,379	222,052,119
Cotton towels	1,390,623	1,413,605
Knitted goods	12,891,840	17,666,953

China, of course, is the great customer for yarn, but it is significant that India, who still has more spindles than Japan, increased her imports of Japanese yarn from 19 to 20 million yen. China again is the great absorbent of Japanese piece-goods, taking more than half the total. The progress made in British India in cotton tissues is slower than might have been expected, a rise being recorded from 30 to 33 million yen. The Java trade, insignificant before the war, now totals the respectable figure of Y.24,938,051, and the Australian trade came to stay to the extent last year of Y.6,290,000. While exports of cotton piecegoods are nearly seven times the prewar value, towels and knitted goods dwindle away. Knitted goods reached nearly 27 million yen in value in 1916, and when, owing to the exigencies of war, Britain placed an embargo on their import, there were the most tremendous indignation meetings in Osaka, demanding the breaking off of the Alliance, so that diplomatic action was actually taken in order to have the embargo modified. As might be expected from a trade conducted on these lines, it is about the most dishonestly pursued of all Japanese industries; official inspection is worse than useless, and the trade is only maintained by the care of individual exporters. As early as 1910 the exports to British India reached Y.4,390,391, after which they fell off owing to the wretched quality supplied. It was declared during the war that the manufacture had so improved that the European markets were satisfied with the quality, but the export to British India last year had only recovered to Y.3,849,379. The total exports amounted to Y.17,666,953, as against Y.6,011,523 in 1910, but on the whole it must be regarded as a line of industry in which Japan might now be taking a leading place but has lost it through badness of work.

Before we leave the subject of textiles, we may note the rapid disappearance of Japanese woollens, tremendous rush, and diplomatic When the war began there was a relations were sometimes strained owing to Japan's excessive demands for wool. There were enormous imports of raw wool but the exports of the manufactured product do not all appear, since a great deal went out on Government account as army clothing for Russia. Exports to Siberia alone, however, totalled over 5 million yen in 1916 and over 4 millions in 1919. Since the war ended, the trade which appeared at one time to have taken its place as one of Japan's great textile industries, has shown the following export figures:

1919	Y.11,124,472
1920	7,432,876
1921	2,269,677
1922	1,818,612

China and British India take most of this, Siberia is almost off the list, and Great Britain apparently takes samples only. Meanwhile the import trade has recovered in a startling manner—but that is a matter that will be separately dealt with.

An interesting item in Japan's exports is that under the heading of machinery and accessories which, since the war, has been found worthy of a special heading, though the actual quantity exported has not greatly increased, when we take into consideration the rise in values. People who have waited years for a telephone or who have paid Y.1,500 to a "telephone broker" to get one promptly, may be inclined to ask why telephones to the value of Y.641,741 were allowed to be exported in 1920, the year of the most pressing demand, while even last year exports amounted to Y.119,032. Electrical machinery has shown a decline but was exported last year to the value of Y.3,027,587. Electric insulated wire, however, showed a large increase, totalling Y.7,816,210, nearly all of it being sent to China, where practically the whole of the electric and textile machinery goes. The electric lamps, exported to the value of Y.1,244,423, had a more general distribution. But the halcyon days of 1917 and 1920, when there was a great demand for electric bulbs and for lamps of every sort, do not return. An interesting item of the export trade is that in rubber tyres, for the manufacture of which the principal factory in Japan is the Dunlop Rubber Co., in Kobe. India appears to have done with Japanese tyres, and the Straits Settlements take but a limited quantity, but China takes more than ever, and the Java trade has shown a remarkable recovery. The export last year totalled just upon 6 million yen.

POTTERY AND GLASS

An industry in which great progress has been made in spite of much bad get-rich-quick work, is glass and glass-ware. The best pre-war year was 1913, with an export of Y.3,300,000. This rose in 1920 to Y.23,238,961. Naturally, it fell on badly the next year, but has recovered to Y.10,308,618. In this line the Java trade continues to fall off, but the Australian trade has made a substantial recovery, and the African trade has recovered much better than could be expected of so distant a market. British India and China are the best customrrs, but both show a slight falling-off. Allied with glass is porcelain and pottery, in which Japan naturally holds her own; 1920 saw an export of Y.31,452,252, but last year's export of Y.21,210,993 may be considered a good normal quantity, and is nearly four-fold the pre-war export. The United States was the best customer, taking Y.6,816,893, Java following next with 3,318,752. Australia took Y.1,437,551, but Britain, a great manufacturer herself, took the surprisingly small amount of Y.662,852, indicating some lack of appreciation of Japan's applied art. China and British India are both good customers, each taking over Y.1,600,000.

Great Britain has been the best purchaser of Japanese buttons during the past year, taking Y.1,495,088 out of a total export, widely distributed, of Y.6,400,501. The pre-war exports were valued at Y.3,300,000, and the quantity exported has risen from 7,300,000 gross to 12,000,000 gross.

MISCELLANEOUS

Various classes of goods show no progress but a retrogression. Special sections for the export of umbrellas and lacquered ware have been dropped from the published returns, and have to be sought elsewhere. The export of each of these classes of goods is in the neighborhood of a million and a half yen—about the same level as before the war, the quantities having decreased as prices have risen. Tea has recovered a level of Y.17,000,000 against a pre-war Y.14,000,000, but the export in 1921 was the lowest of the century. Tea never seems to have quite recovered from the determined attempt to achieve "direct trade" as export by Japanese instead of by foreign merchants is euphemistically called. The war trade in beer is rapidly petering out. At Y.7,200,096 in 1919 it recorded only Y.3,358,108 in 1922. Sugar exports were Y.19,092,029, but imports were nearly four times as large. Camphor has made a recovery, but its extraordinary fluctuations should convince anybody who believes in Government control as a steadying influence that it has been overpraised. Coal exports steadily decline, while imports showed a spasmodic advance. Timber exports are small and fall regularly, while imports are large and have risen with great speed, though a slump is to be looked for this year. Vegetable oils have recovered to Y.4,093,370, but in 1919 the export was Y.12,807,908. The price has been well maintained. In plaits for hat-making there has been a recovery in quantity, but the prices are far below those of the boom. Matches decline. Less than half either in value or quantity were exported in 1922 compared with 1919. British India is the best customer but is falling off rapidly. Java, on the other hand, shows some improvement as a market. Soaps have made some recovery, but are not very lively, while imports, though small, increase. Leather manufactures, from Y.6,592,095 in 1919, have come down to Y.989,027 in 1922. It really did seem as though a success would be made of leather, but this hope has been disappointed. The import of hides and skins falls off rapidly, while that of leather is pretty constant.

The Noblest Monument Of English Prose

By Professor J. L. Lowes

(From a recent lecture in Sanders Theater, Harvard, published by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.)

I HAVE intentionally left out of my title the name of the monument to which the descriptive phrase applies, and I have done so because I wished to leave no question of the one and only aspect of a rich and coomplex subject which I mean to treat. For the monument of English prose to be considered is the King James version of the Bible. Of its unique significance in the field of English letters there can be no doubt. Its phraseology has become part and parcel of our common tongue—bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. Its rhythms and cadences, its turns of speech, its familiar imagery, its very words, are woven into the texture of our literature, prose and poetry alike. Yet it is of the Orient; we are of the West; it is a translation, not an original; and it has reached us by way not of one language only, but of three. What is it, then, in this translation which has made it a factor of such power in the development of our speech? What are the qualities which have stamped indelibly its very phraseology upon the literary masterpieces of three hundred years?

Consider for a moment your own familiar, everyday speech—the apt and telling turns of expression, the phrases of homely vigor or happy pregnancy which have become a part of our linguistic stock in trade. "Highways and hedges," "hip and thigh," "arose as one man," "lick the dust," "a thorn in the flesh," "a broken reed," "the root of all evil," "the nether millstone," "the sweat of his brow," "heap coals of fire," "a soft answer," "a word in season," "weighed and found wanting," "we are the people"—that is a list of Biblical phrases cited in a recent volume, and most of you could double it or treble it at will. The English of the Bible has a pithiness and raciness, a homely tang, a terse sententiousness, an idiomatic flavor which comes home to men's business and bosoms. And among the qualities which a saturation in the Bible has always lent to English style is a happiness of incidental phrase and a swift tellingness of diction which only a similar saturation in Shakespeare can approach in its effectiveness.

It is not too much to say, I think, that the language of the English Bible owes its distinctive qualities, and that perhaps in no unequal measure, on the one hand to the vast desert spaces and wide skies of the hither Orient, and on the other to the open seas and beckbound coasts of England. Nor do I mean that in the least as a mere figure of speech. For at the beginning of the long chain of development which makes the very language of the English Bible what it is are the men who, besides the rivers of Babylon or Egypt, or among the hills and pasture lands of Israel and Judah, or in the wide stillness of Arabia, brooded and wondered and dreamed, and left a language simple and sensuous and steeped in the picturesque imagery of what they saw and felt. At the end of this same chain of causes are the theaters of Shakespeare's London and the ships of the Elizabethan voyagers—of men whose language was as virile and as vivid as their lives. And between are the seventy at Alexandria and Jerome in his desert—Greece and Rome between Mesopotamia and England.

That which distinguishes the Semitic languages from the Aryan, says Renan, is the fact that "this primitive union of sensation and idea persists—so that in each word one still hears the echo of the primitive sensations which determined the choice of the first makers of the language." The writers of the Old Testament—and to a less degree those of the New as well—thought and felt and spoke in images—in a vocabulary compact of nearly all the physical sensations that flesh is heir to. "Paul's words," said Luther, "are alive; they have hands and feet; if you cut them they bleed." He might have said that with no less fitness of the Hebrew words.

Now this characteristic of the Hebrew vocabulary carries certain consequences which are pertinent to this discussion. In the first place it gave to the diction of Hebrew literature an incomparable vividness. There is a famous passage in "Diana of the Crossways" in which Meredith speaks of the art of description: "The art of the pen, he says, "is to rouse the inward vision, instead of laboring with a drop-scene brush, as if it were to the eye; because our flying minds cannot contain a protracted description. That is why the poets, who spring imagination with a word or phrase, paint lasting pictures." Well, to a degree unapproached, perhaps, unless it be in Shakespeare or in Dante, the Hebrew writers "spring imagination with a word or phrase." Their very words carry out Browning's curt injunction: "do the thing shall breed the thought." Instead of merely naming an emotion, they reproduce the physical sensation that attends it—the surging of blood to the face, the tingling of the nerves, the rising of the hair, the palsy of the tongue, the quickening of the breath.

"O God, Thou are my God . . . my soul thirsteth for Thee,

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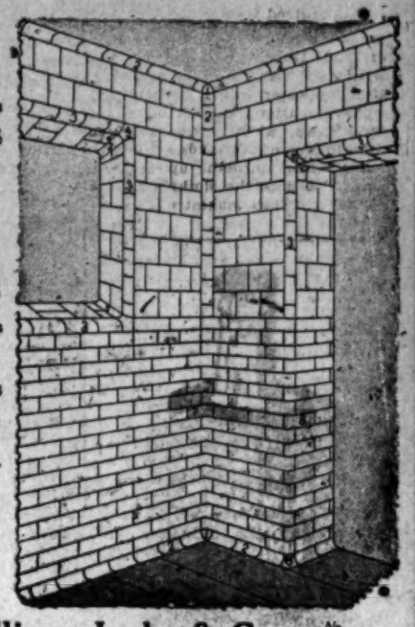

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The Noblest Monument Of English Prose

(Continued from Page 16)

my flesh longeth for Thee, in a dry and thirsty land where no water is;" "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee"; "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep, "As a door turneth upon his hinges, so doth the slothful upon his bed"; "Thou makest us a by-word among the heathen, a shaking of the head among the people"; "We walk in darkness, we grope for the wall like the blind"; "I am weary of my crying, my throat is dried: mine eyes fail while I wait for my God."

It would be easy to read such passages for the rest of the hour; those are enough to show to what degree the Biblical vocabulary is compact of the primal stuff of our common humanity—of its universal emotional, sensory experience. The meaning of Hebrew words is "carried"—in Wordsworth's phrase—"alive into the heart."

The sixteenth and seventeenth century translators of the Bible were happily untroubled by pedantic theories of the technique of Hebrew verse; what they felt was this deep inner rhythm—this alternating surge of thought or feeling—and, untrammeled by any attempt to reproduce with technical exactness its outward form, they responded to its inner spirit in a prose whose rhythms, so molded, have a flexibility, a stateliness, a grand freedom, which even the original does not always share. Sometimes it is a majestic march of rhythms like that of an army with banners:

"Hast thou not known? Hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of his understanding. He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no hight he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall. But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint.

Or again, it is precisely that heaving and sinking as of the troubled heart of which Dean Stanley speaks:

"Why died I not from the womb? Why did I not give up the ghost when I came out of the belly? Why did the knees prevent me, and why the breast that I should suck? For now should I have lain still and been quiet, I should have slept; then had been at rest, with kings and councellors of the earth, which built desolate places for themselves; or with princes that had gold, who filled their houses with silver; or as an hidden untimely birth I had not been; as infants which never saw light. There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest. There the prisoners rest together; they hear not the voice of the oppressor. The small and the great are there; and the servant is free from his master."

Now it is in the exquisite swell of a rhythm to its climax:

"For lo the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Again it is the measured beat of passion in restraint, as in that passage which Professor Saintsbury once singled out as the best example known to him as "absolutely perfect English prose":

"Set me as a seal upon thine heart, as a seal upon thine arms; for love is strong as death; jealousy is cruel as the grave; the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most vehement flame. Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it; if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned."

Through every one of those passages runs the balanced structure of the Hebrew verse; but it has translated itself into a marvelously rich and varied rhythmic prose which through three centuries—alas! that one should have to add, less potently today—has attuned to its harmonies the English ear and influenced the noblest English style.

The King James version of the Bible is "the noblst monument of English prose," but it is more. Crescent though its influence, alas! no longer is, it has been, and one may hope will be again, a moulding force the worth of which exceeds all computation in the development of our literature and of our speech.

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Bedtime Stories

Black Pussy Discovers Spooky's Home

BY T. W. BURGESS

This much is true beyond a doubt;
Some things are better not found out.

—Black Pussy.

Black Pussy's disappointment over not catching that young Mouse didn't discourage her in the least. She continued to prowl around in the Old Orchard. She felt quite sure that that particular Mouse was not the only one in the Old Orchard. And in this she was right. She saw no more of Spooky the Screech Owl until about a week after her quarrel with him over that young Mouse. Then she caught just a glimpse of him and didn't know that it was Spooky. She had happened to glance up in an old apple tree just as Spooky disappared in a hole in the trunk of that tree. All that Black Pussy saw was Spooky's rather short tail as he disappared.

Black Fussy didn't recognise that disappearing tail. To her it was simply the tail of a bird. It had disappared in a hole in that tree. Of course that meant that the bird was in that hole. Black Pussy's yellow eyes glowed with eagerness. More than once, I am sorry to say, had Black Pussy found the homes of birds in holes in trees. She knew just what to do at such a hole. She knew that she couldn't get her head in, but that wasn't necessary. She could get a paw in and that was enough. She could feel around inside and hook those dreadful sharp claws of hers into whoever might be in there, and so pull them out.

Black Pussy didn't climb that tree at once. She waited a while. She didn't want to alarm that bird. When at last she did climb she did it slowly and carefully, trying to make no noise. The only thing she feared was that that bird would become alarmed and leave that hole before she could get up there.

But nothing of the kind happened. Black Pussy kept her eyes fixed on that hole, and no bird came out. At last she was where it didn't matter how much noise she made. She was where she could strike any bird leaving that hole. Then she worked herself into a good position and reached into the hole with one paw. With the toes spread and the hooked claw on each toe stretched out its furthest she began to feel around.

At first she felt nothing. Then it seemed to her that one of her claws touched feathers. She stretched that paw a little further and struck down with it. Things happened right then and there. Yes, sir, things happened right then and there. Things happened which Black Pussy hadn't expected at all.

"Wow! Yow!" yelled Black Pussy and tried to snatch her paw out of that hole. But it didn't come at first. No, sir, it didn't come at first. You see it was being held. When it did come it was bleeding, and Black Pussy didn't even stop to climb down from that tree. She just dropped, and then she started for Farmer Brown's on three legs as fast as she could make three legs go. Even then she didn't know what had happened. She was too frightened and too hurt to even look back. Had she looked back she might have seen the head of Spooky the Screech Owl sticking out of that hole in the tree. All his feathers were ruffled up, and he was snapping that stout, hooked little bill of his as only he can when he is angry. It was that same stout, little bill that had had hold of Black Pussy's paw.

"I hope that will teach her a lesson," hissed Spooky. "I wish I could have bitten her paw off. I do so." And for a long time Spooky continued to hiss and talk to himself."

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• • •

PA JONGG SEZ:

"I see by the papers where a pastor's wife in New York sued him for divorce naming 122 women. Some women are certainly unreasonable."

• • •

One of our greatest trials nowadays is to argue with Westa, who has the honor of occupying the same apartments at Mr. Astor's house with us, over the respective merits of Pa and Ma Jongg. Westa objects strenuously to Pa's various and sundry exclamations, and especially his 'sez.'

"'Sez,'" sez Westa," was funny back in 1870 when Josh Billings first used the expression, but nowdays' its puerile, putrid, terribly out of the mode."

Such is Westa's plaint day after day, which shows that he reads the pagoda of piffle anyway.

But Pa Jongg still 'sez.'

• • •

WORDS AND MUSIC

My love is a sweet musician,
A soulful lyre twangs she;
And I, a writer of verses,
Fit words to her melody.

Today I wrote with passion
Of her, my lady fair.
I gave her the words of a lyric
And she gave me the air.

LEON G. FISHER.

• • •

The trouble with the girls in Shanghai today is that their shoulders of yesteryear, are so nude. Just a little pink tulle would make them much more alluring to the poor unsophisticated male of the species.

• • •

The following little epistle reached us via the w.k. and m.d. Chinese Post Office 'tother day and since it is unsigned we take the responsibility of assuming that it is from The Mormon Misoginist:

O, WIMMEN!

Dear Larry:

Aren't Women the devil? Listen to this from O. Henry.

"It isn't the big things that are done in he world that count with a woman. When the knights were riding abroad in their armor to slay dragons, many a stay-at-home page won a lonesome lady's hand by being on the spot to pick up her glove and be quick with her cloak when the wind blew. The man I am to like best, whoever he shall be, must show his love in little ways. He must never forget, after hearing it once, that I do not like to have any, one walk at my left side; that I detest bright-colored neckties; that I like candied violets; that I must not be talked to when I am looking at the moonlight shining on water, and that I very, very often long for dates stuffed with English walnuts."

"Frivolity," I said, with a frown, "any well-trained servant would be equal to such details."

"And he must remember," she went on, "to remind me of what I want when I do not know, myself, what I want."

"You're rising in the scale," I said, "What you seem to need is a first-class clairvoyant."

"And if I say that I am dying to hear a Beethoven sonata, and stamp my foot when I say it, he must know by that that what my soul craves is salted almonds; and he will have them ready in his pocket."

"Now," I said' "I am at a loss. I do not know whether your soul's affinity is to be an impressario or a fancy grocer."

The married woman who can refrain from asking hubby where he has been is the Ninth wonder of the world.

• • •

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"In America I was asked: 'Are you a polygamist?' The answer to this is 'no such luck,' or 'not such a fool,' according to our experience with the other sex."—G. K. Chesterton.

"Women, like princes, find few real friends."—Lord Lyttleton.

"Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting."—Laurence Sterne.

"Of course it's a well known fact that any man or woman who indulges in much kissing never lives to be over 85 or 90 years old. But when they reach that age they don't mind dying because they're too old to do much more kissing anyway."—John P. Medbury.

• • •

And speaking of the races yesterday. A man in the United States dropped dead when the horse he bet on won. At the rate we've been picking them this year we haven't been within a mile of a wooden kimona.

• • •

A CHIT FROM OBIE

kind mister
larry a lady have
telephoned today
but she have
no leave
name like young
missy and she
say have see
you have wisdom
tooth pulled out
and she say she suppose
now you show not so
wisdom as before which
belong bad enough
your servant
obie

• • •

Making mistakes seems to be a necessary part of we poor boob's education.

• • •

Yes, Little Shrinking Violet, it takes a diplomat to disguise the interest one feels in one's self.

More Truth Than Poetry

BY S. E. KISER

Girls are not as girls were when
Mother was a blushing maid;
Girls were closely guarded then;
There were rules the girls obeyed;
When they danced their mothers sat
On the side lines, grim and wise;
There was not a movement that
Wasn't caught by "mommer's" eyes.

Girls were prim in mother's day;
Didn't jazz and didn't smoke;
Had to turn and run away
If a bold, big stranger spoke.
When their powder was applied
It was done where none might see
Conscience then was not a guide,
As today it seems to be.

Girls, when mother still was coy,
Couldn't gad around at night,
Couldn't wear things that a boy
Might consider somewhat slight;
No cute knickies for the dears;
Waist's were high and skirts were long;
Rolled-down stockings in those years
Would have put a girl in wrong.

Girls, in mother's youthful days,
Had to practise being prim,
Couldn't go to naughty plays
And were not allowed to swim;
Never dared to travel far;
Always under someone's wing;
Taught to think the sleeping car
An immodest, awful thing.

Girls, in mother's day, had not
Learned what girls have learned today
They avoided what girls ought
Not to do or think or say;
Girls were guarded, in those years;
Watching was each mother's game,
But the gossips, it appears,
Had their mouthfuls, just the same.

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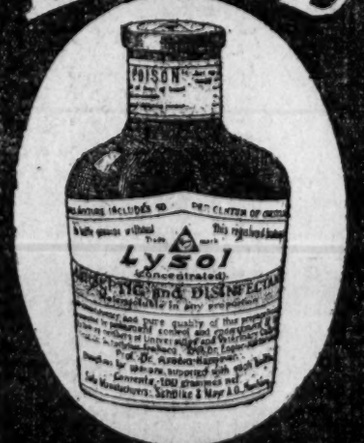

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Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Mr. Thos. J. McMahon, F.R.G.S. contributes the following to the Sydney Morning Herald:

China today is a nation in chaos. It is a nation of the grandest commercial possibilities, but in the main it is given up to turmoil and commercial sluggishness.

Once the greatest nation on earth, possessing a standard of civilisation equal to that of these days, China has now become a danger to her own progress, a factor in unsettling her neighbors, and a menace to the world's peace. Weak, incapable, disorganised having no stable Government, and impotent of effort to provide one, heavily in debt, bankrupt, she is meanly endeavoring to repudiate just debts (the loans which such great nations as England and America presented with the hope and promise that China would rise to the level of an organised and progressive nation). Without an army, or navy of size, force, or efficiency, China is constantly in the throes of civil war. Generals, tuchuns, students, or coolies one day, generals the next, are warring one upon the other without cessation, and by intrigue and trickery living and fighting for no other purpose than to place hands upon whatever revenues come within their reach. By these "white wolves," or "brigands," as they are termed, the unfortunate people are taxed and raided without mercy. There is in Central China an ever-ending orgy of rape, murder, and destruction. Cities, towns, villages, and hamlets are being looted, burned, and razed to the ground. Merchants and officials are being held for ransom. Foreigners are no longer exempt from capture, and even death.

Modern China, the zone where foreign influence has brought trade and progress, and where Chinese are showing their capabilities for the assimilation of present civilisation, is asking, will Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the most prominent man among Chinese, save China from revolt and worse anarchy?

Sun Yat-sen—"Sun," as he is familiary called—has friends and enemies, not by the score but by the million. In China millions are ready and hoping to follow him to victory in the salvation of the nation, millions at the same time, led by the brigand generals, are demanding his overthrow, are secretly and ever seeking his life. Among the British, Americans, French, Japanese, and other foreigners, he has his friends and admirers; among them also he has his bitter enemies, and those that ridicule his ambitions. The Chinese settled in all other parts of the globe are his consistent supporters. His income for personal use and his propaganda work comes from every land in which there is a wealthy Chinese.

SUN AND THE BRITISH

At the time of the abolition of the Chinese monarchy, and the birth of the Chinese Republic, Sun Yat-sen was hailed as the savior of China. He had the confidence of all the great powers, and particularly of Britain. Today he has lost British support—that is official support—and is being accused—on secret documents found—of intriguing with Germany and Russia to bring about revolution in China, and so start the conflagration that is to upset all Asia, drive out the British and end the white man's supremacy. Sun Yat-sen denies the contents of the documents, and declares he has done nothing to forfeit the good will of the British. Sun Yat-sen complains, and bitterly, that he is assailed by British papers, and their libels hamper the work which will bring stable government and peace to China. He has been accused of exercising a mischievous influence upon the dissatisfied peoples of India, those directly opposed to British rule. It is said that Sun Yat-sen's photographs are more often found in the schools, and the homes of these people, than these of the Emperor, the Governor-general, or any notable British or Indian statesmen or reformers. Sun Yat-sen, so report goes, has only to give the signal by revolution in China, and India will rise and drive out the British. To these charges Sun Yat-sen gives emphatic denials. He is openly and constantly protesting that he can effect no good in the making of China solvent and prosperous without British support. He has set his legions of followers out to regain, if possible, British friendship and sympathy; he is ever appealing by word, and by Press, to prove the sincerity of his ambition to bring peace to China, and so to the world. He has sent a message to the Chinese of Australia, asking them to do all they can to win British confidence, and so help him in his task of winning it.

SPEAKS "OXFORD" ENGLISH

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is a man of about 55, strong of build and an impressive personality. He is a doctor of medicine by profession, was educated in America and Britain, and has travelled extensively in Europe and the countries of Asia. He is a man of simple tastes and ways, a busy student of the world's affairs. He speaks English, French, and Russian. His English is that of the Oxford graduate, perfect in tone and accent. He writes English with the facility of a high-grade English journalist, and contributes largely to many newspapers and magazines in China, England, and America; indeed, this is part of his propaganda work. He has a strikingly soft voice, is so quiet and gentle in his manner that it is difficult to associate him with the aggressive personality that is so offensive to British and American officials, or as one who may any day be assassinated by the enemies among his countrymen. Twelve months ago Sun Yat-sen was appointed President of the South China Republic, with Canton as capital, but his reign was a brief one. To save his life he fled; and, strange to say, he was saved by a British Admiral, a detail which vividly impressed the doctor, and has given him hopes he may yet win back British official confidence. The difficulty that surrounds the President of the Chinese Republic in Peking, the warring of the brigand generals, surrounded the President in Canton, and, though Sun Yat-set quickly organised an army to drive out these quarrelsome generals, and might have done so, he did not bargain for the treachery of some his chief supporters, his own officials, who were bought off by the generals. His life in danger, he fled to the British settlement of Canton, and was transferred to a gunboat. No questions were asked, no stipulations were made by the British. Sun Yat-sen desired to go to Shanghai, and there he was taken, the French Government offering on his arrival protection and a house in the French settlement. Here he is closely watched by French "Chinese" police, and has a small army of secretaries, who carry on his propaganda work, the doctor never under any circumstances leaving the house. At the present time his supporters in Canton are urging his return as President. Should he do so under conditions guaranteeing him safety, and a fully equipped army, he will not only drive out the brigand generals, but eventually compel—if the Powers permit it—the Republican authorities of Peking to recognise him as the supreme master of China.

"LITTLE HOPE" FOR CHINA

Today in China the great Powers led by Britain are giving the Chinese authorities, such as they are, every possible encouragement in helping them to stabilise government, to make trade secure, and to bring peace and prosperity to the long-suffering people. Post-offices, and other revenue-producing departments, are being taken away from foreign management, and being handed over to the Chinese. Official interference with Chinese affairs is gradually being eased. The return of settlements and towns of the Chinese Government has begun, and notable in this liberality is Japan. In short, the treaties of several nations which terms are China to hard and costly terms are practically being torn up; no obstacle is to remain in giving China every opportunity to reform and for the making of a China on modern progressive lines.

But there is little hope. The only outstanding Chinese likely to do good is Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and he is encumbered with difficulties, and uncertain of his followers. China is insolvent, and he is so unpopular with the British that the task of [illegible] appears too formidable without some especial aid. China to be saved from revolution, to have a Constitution, to have a Parliament and peace, can only do so in the friendship of other nations, and particularly of Britain.

Strange The Lady Never Thinks Of Sacrificing Any Of Her Jewelry

—Darling In New York Tribune

Those Finishing Touches

SIMPLE DETAILS

It is by the finishing touches which the home dressmaker adds to a garment that the effect of smartness or dowdiness is achieved.

The new coat-frock requires trimming. In accordance with the present fashion, which is both practical and becoming, it has been cut with a plain "just-below-the-waist" bodice, a seamless, folded skirt and round neck. Braid—in abundance—is still to be worn during the coming spring, so we shall use it liberally on the skirt, taking it at least fourteen row deep round the hem and using it as a binding to the overlapping edge arranged on the left side. Now comes our first hint of originality; we lift this overlapping edge arranged on the left side, curves upwards at that point and scanty draping results across the front of the dress.

The cuffs offer wide scope for distinctive ornamentation. A novel variation, suitable for a coat-frock is inverted gauntlets arranged one over the other up to the elbow. The inside of the gauntlets can be lined with some brilliant material which will supply all the color needed on a frock of dark fabric. Two rows of braid round the neck, which can be fastened with three or four steel balls and buttonholes, will complete an original gown.

A simple dress can be effectively trimmed by the addition of false patch pockets of material which shows a design cut out with scissors and left unsewn and then carefully fixed with adhesive over gayly hued kid which is revealed through the pattern.

BRAIDED EPAULETTES

Novelty hall-marks the coat-frock which has a wide braided sleeve coming from an ample epaulette made entirely of braid.

Another frock from Paris has a casaquin covered entirely in cire braid arranged in straight lines over a plain skirt. A quaint ornament for a severely plain gown is a braided rope which is stitched in a pleasing design over both sides of the casaquin to the neck line, leaving two ends long enough to form a necklet, which fastens at the back.

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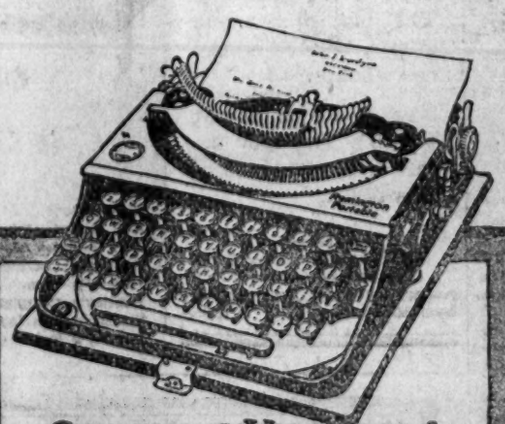

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Fiction Snapshots

THE CHARING CROSS MYSTERY. By J. S. Fletcher. G. P. Putnam's Sons. G$2.

THE GLOBE HOLLOW MYSTERY. By Hannah Gartland. Dodd, Mead & Co. G. $1.75.

THE TALKERS. By Robert W. Chambers. George H. Doran Company. G. $1.75.

BEYOND THE SUNSET. By Arthur D. Howden-Smith. Brentano's G. $1.75.

THE SHAFT IN THE SKY. By John Temple Graves Jr. George H. Doran Company. G. $1.75.

THE LORD OF THE THUNDERGATE. By Sidney Herschel Small. Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE BELLS OF ST. STEPHEN'S By Marian Keith. George H. Domann Dodd, Mead & Co.

First in light fiction comes mystery. And two extremely clever concoctions deserve precedence in these paragraphs. J. S. Fletcher, who is a miracle of consistency in turning out thrillers season after season, offers "The Charing Cross Mystery" as his latest effort, and lovers of his work (from ex-President Woodrow Wilson down) should have nothing to cavil at in the manner in which this complication is worked out. Two men are mysteriously slain, one of them in a train at Charing Cross, and the chapters of the book are taken up with an attempt to ferret out the actual murderer. Entering into the action is a young lawyer, a beautiful young girl, a mysterious Lady Riversreade who suggests a certain Mrs. Whittingham of unsavory memory, a mystery, an insidious Dr. Baseverie who appears to be mixed up in certain nefarious schemes, and several minor characters. Mr. Fletcher, with that admirable gift of mingling clever characterisation and insoluble mystery stirs these characters up into a series of complications that alternately hold the reader thrilled and highly mystified. Young Hetherwick, together with his police friend, Matherfield, has an exciting time tracing down the real murderer. Mr. Fletcher has put together one of his best plots in "The Charing Cross Mystery;" it travels in a logical sequence of incidents and point after point is unraveled for the reader by clever work on the part of the sleuths —only to bring the reader at length against another apparently impenetrable veil. Some day Mr. Fletcher should write a brochure on the art of the mystery tale which, after all, rests in placing the key to everything in several apparently inconsequential details and then by a certain artistry holding the reader's suspense while these details are explored.

The second mystery is "The Globe Hollow Mystery" by Hannah Gartland, and while it is on a lower plane of excellence than Mr. Fletcher's book, it is yet quite interesting. Certain familiar ingredients are to be found in Miss Gartland's effort. For instance, there is the crabbed old miser living alone in his mysterious house. The plot circles about the inexplicable disappearance of this old fellow, who killed him, and how it was done. Miss Gartland's scheme is a simple one after the reader has read the book and it is to be suspected that most astute readers will reach the proper explanation of the mystery long before the author deigns to give it. Possibly this is because of the familiarity of the real incident about which the plot is built, although it must be admitted that there is a slight fumbling of action by the author. Her hand is not quite sure and she does not pull the wool over the reader's eyes cleverly enough. Even at that, however, "The Globe Hollow Mystery" should prove pleasurable reading for a rainy day.

Robert W. Chambers offers his fifty-seventh book in "The Talkers." Need more be said? The inexhaustibility of his fund of sustained plot and the facility with which he writes have set him apart among purveyors of light fiction in America. Time was when it was the fashion to lament Mr. Chambers's work, to point back to his earliest book of short tales, "The King in Yellow," and to assert that it gave promise of a great talent that has gone to seed. It was unusual, but it is to be wondered if Mr. Chambers has not developed in a perfectly consistent manner after all. As soon as he took up writing seriously (we must remember that "The King in Yellow" was written while he still had aspirations as an artist) he made up his mind to give the American public what it wanted and he has done so ever since. That he can do better work than "The Talkers" we have ample proof. His best efforts have undoubtedly been those historical novels of Revolutionary days. "The Talkers" is a slice from his later method, high and swift society, violent action, and an employment of the latest interests of society, this time the renewal of life by glands and the hypnotic influence of one person over another. Reminiscences of Du Maurier's "Trilby" will come back to older readers as they learn about Sadoul and his influence over Gilda.

Arthur D. Howden Smith returns to an old genre of American fiction in "Beyond the Sunset." This is a pseudo-historical novel in which two white men and an Indian go into the unknown West of America in search of the Land of Lost Souls. The author has evidently imbibed a deal of knowledge of the period involved and especially a familiarity with the Six Nations and the tribal life and customs of the Iroquois. There are plenty of thrilling episodes in this story which is set down in the first person (a rather familiar manner of writing these tales) and a colorful picture of the American wilderness is given. There are battles with hostile Indians, hardships in deep woods and all those episodes that we associate with the Cooper school of fiction. It must be admitted that Mr. Howden Smith's Indians ring more true and seem less artificial than Cooper's polished redskins.

"The Shaft in the Sky," by John Temple Graves Jr., is a rather vivid picture of Washington (D. C.) society. Its action is participated in by a sophisticated group of personages and the reader is treated to a close-up view of what would appear to be life behind the scenes. The motif upon which the books is based, the apparent hatred of a woman for a man and her consequent attempts to destroy him, politically and spiritually, is well handled, although the reader is never much in doubt that Alice Deering is really in love with the object of her hatred. However, a general familiarity of plot never hurts a good novel, which is valuable because of the manner in which it is written and the life that it portrays. This is the case with "The Shaft in the Sky," which, by the way, is the Washington Monument, and the reader is given a swiftly moving narrative of intrigue social and political—in the nation's capital. It is a clever book, albeit, not a literary one.

An unusual locale gives new values to an old situation in "The Lord of the Thundergate." by Sidney Herschel Small. The reader is introduced first of all to a Japanese saloon, a yellow underworld where the son of a samurai—dissolute and vicious—is meditating flight from his father. An equally dissolute white man staggers in, gets into a barroom fight and is knocked unconscious. Noting the remarkable likeness between him and the white man, the son of the samurai changes clothes with the unconscious derelict and flees. When Wells, the white man, awakens in the bosom of the noble Japanese family, apparently the respected son of a samurai, the reader will understand that complications begin. It is an unusual imbroglio arising from a core of plot as old as the Induction to Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew." Mr. Small has fashioned his story for suspense, and not for excellencies of prose; therefore it moves swiftly in a colorless narrative that yet holds the attention.

Marian Keith's "The Bells of St. Stephen's" is a quietly fashioned, rather pleasing narrative, a romance placed against a background of quain Scotch characters. The rector of St. Stephen's, losing his housekeeper, secures his niece to come and keep house for him and before she has been in the town very long she has upset its dignity and disestablished its peace of mind. Mary is what is termed a lovable character and she really lives up to this description. Miss Keith's ability as a novelist is limited, but within those limits she is excellent, capturing a delightful spirit of youth and romance that should please most readers. There is a deal of humor in the novel, which moves along at a fair gait.

Don Marquis On Mah Jongg

The following dissertation on China's favorite pastime was culled from Don Marquis' column, The Lantern, in The New York Tribune:

MAH JONGG

"Last night, my dear," panted Hermione, "we played Mah Jongg, and it's the most fascinating game! It was invented by the early Chinese, you know—Confucius, or somebody—and it has been played in China ever since, only nobody thought of bringing it to America until just a few weeks ago. . . .

"Sometimes I think—of course, we're far ahead of the rest of the world in some things—but sometimes I think we are just a slow as can be about the pleasures of other countries. Here this wonderful game has been played in China for simply centuries, and we are just getting it now . . . We are too practical, I think, we Americans—we haven't nearly enough of——of——is it Hedonism I mean ? Or is it Empiricism? I never can keep these things straight. . . .

"Oh, the Joy of Living, the Joy of Living! What would be the use of existing without it? I have always said—and I really think it's true—I have always said that what we Americans lack is the ability to play. Any one can be serious and sensible and systematic—don't you think?—but so few people can really relax—just let go of every thing, you know, and frolic like youngsters . . . That's where Mah Jongg comes in.

* * *

"Of course, you have to keep your mind on it every minute or you'll miss something—but it's so good for one to concentrate now and again. And even if you lose perfectly horribly, it doesn't make any real difference, you know. Because nobody ever has time to find out whether you have been making mistakes or not. . . . And, of course, we never play for money. Don't you think playing for money makes a game artificial? And I just can't endure Artificiality!

* * *

"The little pieces you play with—they call them tiles; isn't that amusing? And they look like dominoes. Or at least they are the same shape and size. Well, they have the most interesting marks on them. There are Seasons and Winds and Honors and Characters, and each one has the most exquisite marks on it, All Chinese, my dear, and all done by hand. . . .

* * *

"Poor, dear Papa—he's such a dear, but he just won't stop being flippant about things, no matter what I say to him—poor, dear Papa came into the room just when we had finished playing—he'd been down in the cellar rattling the furnace, as he always does when he thinks my friends ought to be going home—he came into the room when we were talking about how intriguing the markings were an he said—I felt so embarrassed with Phrosne Halleck there, and she'd just given me the perfectly marvelous Mah Jongg set!—and poor, dear Papa blurted right out that it would be a great thing if Chinese laundries would use them—the tiles, if you please; they cost I don't know how much a set—he said they would be fine for laundry tickets because you couldn't lose them. They're fat, you see.

* * *

"He said you could take your tile in and point to your package, and if the Chinese didn't believe it was yours you could say 'Mah Jongg!' and take any package you wanted.

* * *

"Phrosne Halleck just gave him one look . . . And he coughed and smiled and said 'good night' and went clomping upstairs. And I suppose he told Mother about it, because I heard them both laughing.

* * *

"I wish Papa would be more sympathetic toward the finer things of life. He's really quite intelligent, you know, and his friends are terribly nice. But when he gets that look in his eye I simply don't know what he's going to say, and I nearly die until it's over with. . . .

The German Coal Octopus

BY H. G. CARDOZO

Since the French advance into the Ruhr much curiosity has been aroused as to the famous Kohlensyndikat, which has fled with its books and secret files to Hamburg. People want to know what it is and what its functions are.

Ample information as to this all-powerful German coal syndicate, one of the most powerful of its kind in the world, is in the possession of the French Government.

The Kohlensyndikat, which disposes of about 80 percent of all the coal hewn in Germany and sells and transports German hard coal, coke, and lignite throughout half of Europe, was founded in a modest fashion in 1893, when it received its present full official title, which is the "Rheinisches Westphalisches Kohlensyndikat."

It is a limited liability company, but all its shares are held by the great coal-producing companies and also by the steel firms, which are its greatest consumers of coal and coke.

Since its foundation it has split into three minor organisations: one, the Kohlen Kontor, for the sale and transport of coal in Germany itself by the River Rhine and its canal system; the second, which sends coal down the Rhine towards Holland; while the third sells coal in Belgium and before the war had its main seat of operations at Antwerp.

The Kohlen Kontor, by its articles of association, was strictly limited to minor operations. Any contract over 10,000 tons was reserved for the parent body. This company has one of the largest river fleets in the world, consisting of over 800 large coal barges and 130 steam tugs. Among its founding members are the famous firms of Stinnes, Haniel, and Harpen.

The Lower Rhine Syndicate has a river fleet of 100,000 tons burden and 100 steam tugs. It has the exclusive right to sell coal in Holland and for export from Dutch ports. Finally, the Belgian Syndicate, which is the youngest of the three, sells coal in Belgium and for export, but since the war it has been obliged to work for its Belgian owners only.

The Kohlensyndikat and its three subsidiary companies live only on the sale and transport of the coal produced by the mine-owners, who have always been extremely jealous of its power and unwilling at any time to give it a long charter.

The last of these agreements expired in 1922, and was then renewed for the short space of one year. Normally, therefore, this huge organisation ought to come to an end on March 31 next, when all its constituent companies, be they coal companies or river navigation companies, will recover their entire freedom of action.

MOTHERHOOD.

The sufferings and fatigues of maternity have exhausted you. Your vitality, of which you have been so magnificently generous, is today reduced, weakened, spent. And now, more than ever, it is necessary that your blood should be rich and pure and plentiful, for during the long months to come upon this alone the life and healthy development of your infant will depend.

Therefore, in order to revive and re-establish your strength it will be wise for you during the period of feeding your little one to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they will sustain you, strengthen you, improve the quantity and quality of the nursing milk, and make your blood—the source of life from which the baby is to draw health and vigour, the commencement of his happiness—rich, plentiful, pure and strong.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS the world's most famous Blood and Nerve Tonic for both sexes, are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, or post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The Dansants Daily

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Anchovy Paste	Corned Beef
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Chicken and Tongue	Italian Salami
Devilled Ham	German Salami
Jellied Game with truffles	Russian Summer Sausages
Puree au Foie (goose liver paste)	Smoked Salmon
Gruyere Cheese	Red Caviar
Swiss Cheese	'Pin Money' Sweet Mixed Pickles
Cream Brick Cheese	'Pin Money' Sour Mixed Pickles
Limburger	'Pin Money' Sweet Gerkins
Olive Relish (a blend of green olives, pipenacece, peppers, pimentos, etc.)	'Pin Money' Sour Gerkins
Sandwichola	Ripe California Olives
Peanut Butter (ground fresh daily)	Green Queen Olives
	Assorted Jams
	A variety of canned fruit and vegetables, too numerous to list here.

GASTRONOMIC ENJOYMENT GUARANTEED

L. SHAINING & Co. The Home of Delicacies 100 SZECHUEN ROAD PHONE C. 2181

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REAL LACES, CUT WORK LINEN

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TO ORDER

Artistic Wedding Cakes $1.50 and $2.00 per lb.

Christening and Birthday Cakes $1.20 per lb.

Almond, Genoa, Plum, Sultana, Cherry & Madeira Cakes.

Gateaux. Chocolate.

and other decorated Cakes for the Party Table, From $1. up.

Fresh Chocolates $2.00 and $2.20 per lb. and Hard Candies and other Home-Made Sweets from 60 cts. up per lb.

Our Fancy Assorted Biscuits at $1.20 per lb. are a Special Line.

Tiffin and Tea Room at 8 Nanking Road Open until 6.30 p.m.

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.

ROOF-GARDEN. BILLIARD ROOM. DRAWING ROOM. DINING ROOM. BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE

Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) Special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.

RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM
Tel. Add. "NEWHOTEL" HANGCHOW
S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

MAXIM'S

57-59 Ave. Edward VII

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT

FEATURING

GEORGE MUGGE, CORNETIST

"MY WILD IRISH ROSE" ..... OLCOTT

"BELIEVE ME IF ALL THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG C ARMS" ..... MOORE

THE SHANGHAI-FRISCO ORCHESTRA

IN ATTENDANCE EVERY EVENING

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BOSCH Electric HORNS

The latest in Perfection and Science.

Fitted and mounted in the

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Canton Road No. 12-13,

Inspection cordially invited

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P344-6 Nanking Road.

The Youthful Manchu Emperor

The following character sketch of the youthful Manchu Emperor has been written by Mr. R. D. Johnston, the Emperor's tutor, and appeared in "The Times Weekly."

At the outset it may be as well to explain the use of the term "Emperor" where most people would probably expect to find "ex-Emperor." The Manchu Emperor's position is different from that of the various abdicated monarchs now to be found in several European countries. It was expressly stipulated in the Agreement of 1912, between the Imperial Court and the Republican Party that the Emperor should keep his Imperial title, together with certain privileges, should receive a large subsidy from the State for the upkeep of his Court and household, and should always be treated by the Republican Government with the courtesy and respect which would be accorded to a foreign Sovereign on Chinese soil.

Ever since the acceptance of the compromise which terminated the revolution, the Emperor has continued to reside in the Imperial Palace in Peking, has been accorded Imperial honors there, and has maintained most harmonious relations with the successive Presidents of the Republic. It may be pointed out that the official title of the Manchu rulers never was "Emperor of China," but Ta Ch'ing Kuo Ta Huang Ti or, more briefly, Ta Ch'ing Huang Ti—"The Ch'ing Emperor" and this is the title by which he has still the legal right to be addressed. The dynastic name Ch'ing, which means "Pure," is simply a Chinese translation of the word "Manchu," which was originally the name of that clan of Nuchen Tartars to which the Ch'ing emperors traced their ancestry.

The present young Emperor has realised the inconvenience of not having a name which can properly be applied to him during his lifetime; and having discovered that Western monarchs have personal names that can be so used, he decided not long ago to provide himself with a foreign name. The name he selected was Henry. Shortly before his wedding he bestowed a foreign name upon his Empress as well, choosing a name which, like his own, is well and creditably known in the annals of English Royalty—Elizabeth.

He is rather above the average height of his countrymen, and has not ceased growing. He is slender, with dark frank eyes, a pleasant smile, and a thoughtful expression. His hands are small and well-formed, and his fingers, which are remarkably supple are those of an artist. As to his manners, they are the manners of a Manchu gentleman. Nothing more need be said, for no higher praise could be given.

He has inherited some of the poetic gifts of his great ancestor, the Emperor Kao Tsung (Ch'ien-lung). He has written a good deal of verse in the classic style, and has even tried his hand at the modern colloquial style which is now affected by up-to-date Young China. Several of his classic poems have been published by him over an assumed name in a Peking newspaper. This is a fact hitherto unknown to more than two or three. Even the editor of the newspaper which published the poems was not in the secret.

The Emperor's literary talents have been well fostered by his Chinese teachers, all of whom have been men of nation-wide celebrity. From these distinguished scholars, and others who have passed away, the young Emperor has imbibed a genuine taste for good literature. He has also acquired from them the art of calligraphy—always in China included among the fine arts—and wields his brush in a way that has won the admiration of experts. His English handwriting, also, is bold and "formed," and is certainly not modelled on that of his English tutor. His artistic gifts, in fact, are inborn. He has never been taught to draw, either in Chinese or in foreign style, yet he is most skilful in the portrayal of figures, human and other. He draws with great rapidity, using a foreign pencil, and often produces vivid sketches with a few deft strokes.

The Emperor is Chinese in sympathy, in education, in general outlook. All his Imperial ancestors strove, with astonishing success, to identify themselves with Chinese interests in every possible way; and it is due to this consistently pursued policy that the line of demarcation between Manchus and Chinese is now nearly obliterated. The Emperor readily assimilates "new views," is tolerant of heretical opinions, reads newspapers voraciously, and is immeasurably more familiar with social and political world currents than the majority of those among whom he lives. He had his queue taken off early in 1922, much to the disgust of the three Imperial dowagers, and against the wishes of his two Chinese tutors. The result of this is that, for the first time since the establishment of the Manchu dynasty, the Forbidden City is now practically queueless. Nevertheless, both the Chinese tutors, as a silent protest against what they regarded as an act of disloyalty on the part of his Majesty to the traditions of his House, have retained their queues to this day.

The Emperor is under no delusions as to his own position, or as to the present status of China among the nations of the world. Though naturally high-spirited, he has not the gaiety and lightness of heart that a boy of his age should have. He has never become reconciled to his longing for artificial surroundings, and makes no secret of his longing for liberty. But he has no political ambitions. Nor does he harbor ill-will against the enemies of his House.

A Super-Wireless Valve

SOME APPLICATIONS OF THE NEW DISCOVERY.

The reported discovery of a new type of thermionic valve by the research department of the General Electric Company of America affords another striking example of the immense importance of industrial scientific research. The valve now familiar to many from its application to wireless telegraphy and telephony was first invented in England by Professor Fleming, and great progress has since been made towards perfecting it, but the invention now reported from America will, if the experimental work which is still incomplete is successful, prove to be by far the greatest step forward yet recorded in connection with this particular feature of wireless transmission.

The valve as now ordinarily used consists essentially of a tungsten filament kathode and a positive metallic plate or anode both contained in a vacuum tube similar to an ordinary electric lamp. When the filament is heated by the passage of an electric current a stream of electrons passes from it to the anode. A two-element valve of this type has the power of rectifying an electric current passed through it—that is to say, by allowing current to pass only in one direction it converts alternating current supplied to one terminal into uni-directional current emitted from the other. By the addition of a third element to such a valve, in the form of a grid between the filament and the plate, it is possible to cause variations in the stream of electrons by varying the potential of the grid. It is this latter characteristic which is used in wireless transmitting and receiving sets for the purpose of increasing the intensity of the waves.

THE NEW INVENTION

One of the limiting factors in the output which it was possible to obtain from a given valve was the number of electrons which could be made to pass away from the filament, and much research has recently been carried out with a view to their increase. The essential feature of the new invention above referred to is the use of a coating of thorium on the tunsten filament. It was found that a coating of this metal of the thickness of one atomon only—about 1-100,000,000th of an inch—resulted in an increase of one hundred-thousand-fold in the electron emission. The method of obtaining this coating of thorium is extremely ingenious. The filament is made of tungsten containing 1 or 2 percent of thorium oxide, the effect of which is truly remarkable. When the filament is heated to some 3,500 degrees Fahr. part of the thorium oxide is reduced to metallic thorium, while the infinitesimal amount on the surface of the filament evaporates, leaving pure tungsten. The temperature is then reduced to about 1,700 to 1,800 degrees, and the metallic thorium finds its way to the surface, where it forms a layer of the thickness desired, and this process is constantly maintained during operation by diffusion from within. As a result of this very remarkable discovery it is claimed that valves of 1,000 kilowatts (about 1,300 horse power) can readily be made. This removes the valve from the category of a laboratory instrument to that of power plant, and opens up an entirely new field of application, quite apart from the enormous extension of its field of usefulness in the sphere of wireless telegraphy and telephony, in which it has already proved so valuable.

It is at once clear that long-distance wireless will be both simplified and cheapened. There would at first sight appear to be reason to expect a great reduction in the power required for wireless communication, but, although greater sensitiveness should result it may not be possible to take full advantage of this without further research because of the interference from atmospherics which is inherent in a very sensitive receiver. Although, therefore, it seems certain that the advent of this new valve will have a profound effect on the whole course of development of wireless, it would be premature to attempt to predict how rapidly improvements will be realised.

Just arrived from HOME

Baking Potato
Halibut
Silver Salmon
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Red Snappers
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Has the honour to announce that he has engaged for the Far East the World's leading Artists

FRITZ KREISLER
VIOLINIST
In April, May and June

JASCHA HEIFETZ
VIOLINIST
In September, October and November

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ
BARITONE
In November, December and January

JOSEF HOFMANN
PIANIST
In March, April and May, 1924

Exact dates of Concerts and booking will be announced later.

All enquiries as to details of the above Concerts can be obtained by communicating with
A. STROK, 496b, Rue Lafayette,
Shanghai, China.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tonight Tonight
At 9.15 p.m.
SELZNICK
Presents
William Faversham
THE LEADING PLAYER OF THE SPEAKING STAGE
in
"The Man Who Lost Himself"
A HIGH COMEDY DRAMA OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.
Story of how two men of great physical resemblance but different character would meet a complicated situation.
A man broke in London and suddenly is forced by freak of circumstances, to be Earl of Rochester. See the fun when the Countess returns.
MATINEE
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
BEST-COMEDIES' PROGRAMME
and
"BRIDE 13" Episodes 11th & 12th

OLYMPIC THEATRE
WEEK PROGRAMME April 9th to 15th
On Monday, April 9th at 9.15 p.m. Concert
On Tues. & Wed., April 10th & 11th at 9.15 p.m.
"THE STILL ALARM"

SEE The biggest fire scene the world ever saw.
SEE The brave fire-fighters exposing their lives to rescue women and children.
SEE The picture that will make you feel the sensation of getting burnt.
THE SENSATION OF SENSATIONS.
IT IS A MAMMOTH SPECTACLE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION
FOR APRIL 12 TO 15
For the first time in Shanghai
From the Pavillion Theatre de Paris
MR. & MRS. BINOF
in a Original Sketch and
CLASSIC DANCES

THE NEW ART FILM COMPANY Presents
DOROTHY GISH IN "Mary Ellen Comes To Town"
And will stay for four nights only
A Paramount-Artcraft Picture

MARY is coming to town with her baggage full of fun.
YOU will see the screen's greatest comedienne in a picture that will drown all your troubles.
MARY as chauffeur, saleswoman of drinks in a drug store, cabaret singer, in love and . . . in jail.

On Sunday, April 8th at 3.15 p.m.
Best-Comedies' Programme & Bride 14" Ep. 11th & 12th

PALACE HOTEL
SNACK COUNTER
POPULAR PRICES
(MEN ONLY)
SERVICE FROM 7 A.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

EMPIRE THEATRE
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
Tonight, Last Time
SHOWING AT 7 P.M.
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
"1 a.m." Two Reels
"The Cure" Two Reels
"Easy Street" Two Reels
At 9.15 p.m.
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE"
MATINEE
Today at 3.30 p.m
"HAUNTED BEDROOM"
"NAN of the NORTH"
EP. 7th and 8th

For Benefit of American Civilian Relief

BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT, LTD.

Presents Robert Courtneidge and
W. E. Holloway's London Co.

IN

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923.

Seats are on sale at the office of the American Club, which is open to the public.

Space kindly donated by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

D. PETER INVENTOR VEVEY
PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL MILK-CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3131.

ROAD PLANS.

NOTICE is hereby given that plans showing new roads, extension and widening of existing roads, and extension of lands already occupied by public works and for purposes of sanitation, in the Five Districts of the Settlement, as required in Article VI and VIA of the Land Regulations, are now open to inspection at the Public Works Offices, Administration Building, Hankow Road. Copies thereof, when prepared, will be sent to the several Consular Land Offices.

Landowners and agents are reminded that, under the provisions of Land Regulation VIA, proprietors have the right, for three months after the publication of notice that the plans are open to inspection, to protest in writing against any road, extension or widening of road, or extension of public works, or establishment of sanitary building or works, therein scheduled, following thereafter the procedure laid down in that Regulation.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 5, 1923.
57742

NOTICE

During the absence of Mr. Harold C. Norman, Advertising Manager of THE CHINA PRESS, who is visiting Canada and America in the interests of the paper, Mr. E. H. Twamley will be Acting Advertising Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS, INC.
Shanghai, April 8th 1923.
A 10

Shanghai Electric & Asbestos Co., Ltd.

(In voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong No. 58 of 1911 that a General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the office of the Liquidator, No. 8. Ezra Road, Shanghai, on the 10th. May, 1923, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of having an account of the Liquidator laid before the Meeting showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of having any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

J. H. RICHARDS,
Liquidator.
Dated this 7th. day of April, 1923
57796 A 8

White and Priest Limited.

(In voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that no claims against the above named Company will be considered after the tenth day of May, 1923. All persons who have claims against the Company which have not already been paid should notify me forthwith.

REGINALD BROWN, A.C.A.
Liquidator,
Shanghai, 9th April 1923.
44 Szechuen Road.
57812

CHEAP SALE
One week only

The Cunard touring party are invited to visit a small shop of all sorts of curiosities at 520, Nanking Road to see what we have and to enable you to select excellent gifts of Chinese origin for your friends at Home.

Pao Shing Ziang,
520, Nanking Road.
57837 A 14

NOTICE

Mr. R. W. WINGROVE, has this day joined our firm.

GANDE, PRICE LTD.,
W. J. GANDE,
57832 A. 10 Director.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3132

ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

RESOLUTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the following resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 18, 1923, at 2 o'clock p.m.:—

Resolutions I, II and III—Appointment of Chairman and Secretary and adoption of rules of procedure

Resolution IV—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1922, be passed.

Resolution V—That the estimated expenditure for 1923 contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 6,000,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised:

(1) To take such action as may be requisite to exercise the powers of purchase vested in the Council under Clause 9 of the agreement made between the Shanghai Waterworks Company Ltd. and the Council, dated July 1, 1905. And, in the exercise of such powers, to purchase the business and undertaking of the said Company and all the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects belonging to the said Company, but excluding from such purchase the fittings and plumbing business and undertaking of the Company, and all lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects appertaining thereto, and

(2) To raise, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may, in its discretion, think fit, such sum as may be required to complete the purchase hereinbefore authorised, and following upon such purchase.

(3) To carry on the business so purchased as a Municipal undertaking.

Resolution VII—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII—Election of Four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention at least 24 hours before the meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 11, for due publication.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room.
Shanghai, April 6, 1923.
57743

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING 1923.
7th, 8th, 9th and 12th May.

Entries for the Spring Race Meeting, 1923, will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th April, 1923.

Entry-Forms are now available at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
57756 A 11

Martinazzi Vermouth

The subtle charm of Martinazzi Vermouth makes it most sought after by discriminating people as a basis for cocktails.

Denis, Mounie & Co.'s

"Gold Leaf" Brandy is well recommended by the Medical Profession.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
73, 73a, Szechuen Road
Tel. C. 2021

LEAKY ROOFS

Any old roof can be made almost as good as new, for another five years.

I offer roof paint, roof cement paste, and meta preservative paint at $2.50 per gallon while stock lasts.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road.
Central 1892
55229

NOTICE

Mr. W. G. R. Murphy has joined me in business and from this date we shall trade as Importers and Printers Agents under the title of JONES and MURPHY with offices at 432 Kiukiang Road, April 7th, 1923.

H. E. JONES.

NOTICE

I have this day joined Mr. H. E. Jones in business, and shall trade under the name of Jones and Murphy at 432 Kiukiang Road.

W. G. R. MURPHY.

JONES and MURPHY

Tel. C. 308. 432 Kiukiang Road.
Representing:
Spalding & Hodge, Ltd. London Paper of all descriptions.
Parsons Fletcher & Co., Ltd. London, Printing Ink & Roller Composition.
Eagle Pencil Company, London & New York. Pens, Pencils, etc.
Norbury Snow & Co., Ltd. Manchester Piece Goods Ticket Printers.
Illiffe & Sons, Ltd. London. Motor & Technical Publications.
White Child & Beney, London. Cotton Mill Supplies.
United Glass Bottles Manf., Ltd. London. Glass, Bottles, etc.
Bartlett & Bickley, London. High High class Pipes & Tobacco.
PRINTING of all descriptions executed locally CHINESE ART CALENDARS A SPECIALITY.
57833 A 10

S.S. "West Coyote" and "West Kader" from Portland

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at Chang-Kah-Pang Wharf, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1923, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
57831 A 11

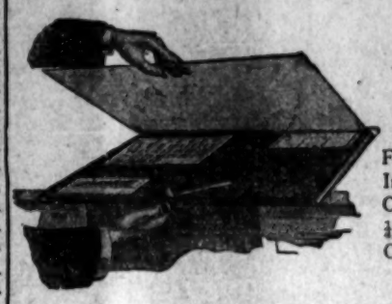
When Comparision is the Sincerest form of Flattery

Anything is good enough until something comes along that's better. A good imitation pearl gains admiration until compared with the genuine. Then the difference is readily seen. Likewise with records. By the expertly trained ear, however quality is quickly detected.

Compare the BRUNSWICK RECORDS with other makes, and its superiority is noted immediately.

For Sale by
GEOLA,
44-46 Rue du Consulat.
57110

GLASS DESK PADS



In sizes
16" x 24"
20" x 30"
20" x 34"

Felt Backs
Invisible Brass Corners Best ¼" Plate Glass Ground Edges

The best there is
COOL—SANITARY—CONVENIENT

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Phone Central 4773 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add.: 'Appliances'

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,
Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

International Savings Society

THE DOLLAR

The dollar once carried us ten miles. Now the dollar has to work hard to carry us one mile.

The SAVED DOLLAR will carry us all through life.

Save as many dollars as you can and your future will be clear.

To save subscribe at once to I. S. S. PREMIUM BONDS.

No better example of good savings is to be found than in I.S.S. Premium Bonds which have served the public for ten years, promoting thrift and saving to an extent to which no other Society can compare and they stand out paramount in their peculiar advantages to the community. From a small beginning they have grown in their functions, so that now they afford many different ways for the accumulation of savings.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai.

BRITISH CORPORATION FOR THE SURVEY AND REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

The Undersigned Announces that he has been Appointed Surveyor to the British Corporation During the Absence from Shanghai of Mr. John Cromarty.

W. I. EISLER,
Agent and Surveyor
AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING.
57776 A 10

GERMAN SAFES

Various Sizes

H. DIEDERICHSEN & CO.
5 Foochow Road (Import Dept.)
Telephone C. 7171 & C. 7175.
57822 A 14

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

Dr. James K. Westerfield announces that he has opened offices in the Chinese-American Bank Building for the practice of dentistry. In addition to his general practice Doctor Westerfield will specialize in the treatment of pyorrhea. His hours are from 9 o'clock to 12 and from 2 to 5. His telephone number is Central 1042.
57801

Photographic Society of Shanghai

Members of the above Society and all interested in Photography, are requested to attend a Meeting to REVIVE the Society, at the Royal Asiatic Society's, (North China Branch) Hall, 5, Museum Road,—at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th. instant.

A. E. C. HINDSON,
President.
57732 A 10

NOTICE

I BEG to inform the public that I have joined with Mr. E. VELICOGNA, proprietor of the Hotel Royal, 92-93-97-98 Range Road, as from April 1, 1923.

G. CERUTTI.
16 East Seward Road.

I BEG to announce that Mr. G. CERUTTI, of 16 East Seward Road, has become joint proprietor of the Hotel Royal, Nos. 92-93-97-98 Range Road.

E. VELICOGNA.
Shanghai, April 1, 1923.
57744 A 8

THANKS

On the night of the 3rd instant, at 9 o'clock, our S.S. "Hsin Pao Hua" occured fire in the "Lee Dong Sha" Sea (里桐沙洋面) Fortunately the S. S. "Grace Dollar" of The Robert Dollar Co. arrived at the spot and the officers on board the latter steamer rendered utmost efforts for the salvation and transferred all passengers to their steamer, also, every efficient assistance, from different directions, was operated by the foreign officers of the Harbour Master's Office, Water Police Office, and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, together with the skill and prompt action of the Pilot Captain J. W. Carle of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association. Hence, the fire was immediately extinguished withhout serious danger. Furthermore, on the arrival of the S. S. "Grace Dollar" at the Meifoo Wharf, the rescued passengers were well treated when ashore by the wharf staffs. The safety of the burning ship and passengers happily resulted was entirely due to the warmhearted and efficient assistance. We, therefore, express our gratitude and heartfelt thanks to all gentlemen concerned in this fact.

Ping An Steamship Co.
Shanghai, April 6, 1923.

GUDSTJENESTE

Skandinavisk Gudstjeneste vil blive afholdt Sondag den 8' Apr. Kl. 4 Eft. i den tyske Kirke (ved Siden of Astor House Hotel) hvor Pastor K. L. Reichelt, vil praedike. Alle Skandinaver er hjertelig velkommen.
57717 A 8

HOUSE TO LET

To let, ten newly built foreign houses at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Route Stanislas Chevalier, near tram line. For particulars, apply to Compradore office:—

CREDIT FRANCO CHINOIS
31 Avenue Edward VII—Tel. C 5555
57786 A 20

American Stenographer

Young Lady with five years experience in Shanghai is open for Engagement. Fast and Efficient Worker. Competent to act in Secretarial Capacity or Take Charge of Departmental Work. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.
57781 A 10

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co.'s Steamer Teh Hsing, Capt. T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 10th April, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.
57797 A 10

S.S. "President McKinley from Manila

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT McKINLEY," will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf, on Thursday, April 12th, at 9:30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine Surveyors will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
Agents.
57813 A 12

GREAT SPRING SALE
Until April 10 only

At exceptionally low prices by China Trunk Emporium, corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads, and its branch Y1920 North Szechuen Road, near Wuchang Road, of

WARDROBE TRUNKS,

steamer and cabin trunks, made of fibre, leather and sheet iron, and guaranteed indestructible. Also first-class genuine leather suit cases, handbags, etc., etc., fitted with best American locks.
54110

Lost Bill of Lading

S.S. "Toonan," arrived 18-11-21 from Newchwang, B/L No. 80, for 44 cases furniture (H. C. MORGAN) having been lost and the fact being reported to the China Merchants S. N. Co. a duplicate has been issued. Take notice that the original B/L if found is declared null and void.
57734 A 8

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" From New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "Grace Dollar," will be held at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf, on Monday, April 9th, at 2:30 p.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
57719 A 8

FOR SALE
The following Motor-cars:—

One 6-cylinder Nash Touring car, run about 6000 miles and in excellent condition.
One 6-cylinder Buick Limousine.
One Hupmobile Touring car.
One Dodge Touring car.
One 4-cylinder Buick Touring car.
One Roamer Touring car.
One Maxwell Touring car.

All the above cars have been recently painted and are in good running condition; prices varying from Tls. 800.00 up. For particulars and demonstration, apply to THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD., Tel. West 1641.
57765 A 10

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of SUSIE MAY FORREST, also known as SYBIL DARLING, *Deceased.*

Cause No. 2140
Estate No. 499
NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to an Order herein made, notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the petition of Cornell S. Franklin for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Susie May Forrest, also known as Sybil Darling, deceased, will be heard on Monday, April 9, 1923, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, in the session hall of said Court.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Shanghai, China,
April 1, 1923.
57534

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. 325-A.
Re: TSANG YUIN HAI
(張潤海)
Proprietor of Yuin Daung Silk Store (潤記綢莊) & Loong Chang Silk Store (隆昌綢莊)
situate respectively at No. 59 and No. 251 Shanse Road, Shanghai.
(Petition in Bankruptcy).

A petition in Bankruptcy has been filed in the above matter and, by an order of this Honourable Court dated 22nd March, 1923, the undersigned were appointed Interim Receivers.

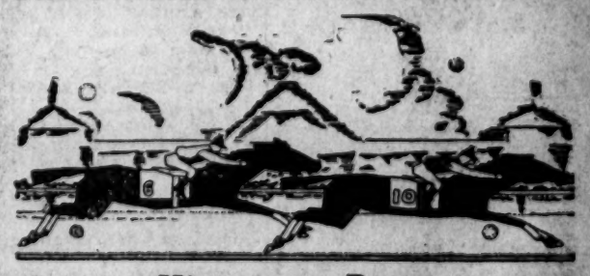
Take notice that the Court will grant the petition unless objection thereto is lodged within two weeks.

Creditors are required to send to the undersigned their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims on or before 30th April, 1923, after which date no further claims will be recognised.

All debts due to the estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL AND McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII.
Shanghai, 3rd April, 1923.
57633

The International Recreation Club



Kiangwan Races

97th and 98th MEETING
21st and 28th April, 1923.
(Saturday).

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp, Daily.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS.

ENTRIES for all events and also THE DERBY CUP, which will take place on 19th May, 1923, close at 7 p.m. on Thursday, 12th April, 1923, at the Club House, No. 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
57827 A 12

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital $8,000,000
Reserve Fund $7,700,000
Reserve Liabilities .. $3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C, Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Hoilo	Pukot
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	Tavoy
Fiatkow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WERNER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGOSLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCTGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Eisambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. O. Lang, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard; Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Patienden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Hoilo	Penang
Bangok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei. Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow		
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin.
Hailar	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bjeuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1015).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. WOO, Sub-Manager.
S. T. HUANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up .. £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Pingpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

C. 1941.
Telephone: C. 1946
C. 5651
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

apital ..... Yen 10,000,000
ad Office ..... Peking
gistered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
M. P. CHANG, Sub-Manager

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,200,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Bansue Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars Sterling U.S. Gold, Italian Lire Francs and other currencies Terms on application.
General banking business transacted Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5093.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

International Banking Corporation

Capital Paid Up .. U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,504,380.

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
233 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	SPAIN
Hankow	Barcelona
Harbin	Madrid
Hongkong	STRAITS
Canton	Singapore
INDIA	DOMINICA
Bombay	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	San Francisco
JAPAN	San Pedro
Tokyo	Santiago
Yokohama	Puerto Plata
Kobe	Barahona
JAVA	La Vega
Batavia	PANAMA
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$5,534,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Telegraphic Address: "Kincheng" Shanghai.
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 5800
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 5448

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$5,000,000
Reserved Fund	$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.
Branches and Sub-Branches Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Wor.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address "Kincheng" Shanghai.
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 5800
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 5448

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,311 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

華東銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10, Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	H.K. $500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,400.00
Undivided Profits	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-8-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No, 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

D. ARDAIN,
Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Chung Foo Union Bank will remove into their New Building at 25/7 Jinkee Road, on April 9, 1923

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$450,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	Yokohama	San Francisco
Paris	Tokyo	Singapore
Hamburg	New York	Osaka
Amsterdam	Chicago	Manila
Berlin	Seattle	Kobe
Auckland	Zurich	Honolulu

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Bishop Herbert, J. Moloney, Mr. A. F. Feugendia, Master Sobbins, Mr. and Mrs. Thal.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Buss.

Per N. S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow: Mrs. J. T. Murray.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Sinyo Maru from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Beattey, Messrs. S. J. and J. W. Cooper, Miss S. Selatour, Messrs. H. Delong, N. R. Devin, T. J. Edwards, Mrs. M. W. Evans, Misses M. Furguson, A. Goetz, Mr. Hue Yuen-Kore, Mrs. J. J. and Miss P. Kearney, Messrs. W. H. T. King, Kwok York-tin, Leung Ting-pon, Mr. and Mrs. Leung Ping-Loong and child, Messrs. K. Matsui, H. L. McCready, K. Oshima, Mrs. E. R. Pirtle, Mrs. M. E. Prior, Messrs. G. B. Rea, H. C. Shrubsalle, F. F. Simpson, W. Signer, M. Sugata, K. Toyama, Mrs. L. J. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace, Messrs. W. J. Ward, Young Sing-kai; through for San Francisco: Sir Francis Burdett Bt., Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Brokenshire, Mr. G. Molyneaux Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Morrill, Mme S. Paoletti, Miss L. and Master S. Paoletti, Mr. and Mrs. F. Travers and infant; for Kobe: Miss E. Brubaker, Major and Mrs. C. E. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davies Mrs. M. M. Earle, Misses A. and J. Peters, Mr. C. B. Stark.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley from Hongokng: Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, Mrs J. Bryce, Mrs. M. Braisted, Mrs. G and Master Wm. P. Bradshaw, Mrs. E. Bowlieg, Masters R. and J. P. Bowling, Miss W. Beard, Mr. W. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Birdger, Misses M. Banks, B. Burce, Messrs. A. R. Bruga, H. R. Cocheu, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cocheu, Messrs. E. R. Clary, F. D. Cudlipp, Chun Dick, Mrs. A. and Miss M. Freeman, Miss P. Freeman, Messrs. A. Farewell, W. H. Grieskamp, R. H. Gaither, Mrs. H. L. Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Humphreys, Mr. S. E. and Mrs. V. Jackson, Mr. F. and Mrs. A. Kenfield, Mrs. J. C. H. Lee, Mrs. H. W. McCormick, Mr. W. A. and Miss P. McKeller Mr. W. G. Moore, Mrs. L. and Master H. Moors Mr. A. R. Madar, Mrs. Geo. W. and Miss E. Marshall, Miss A. M. Pitts, Mr. S. Purdie Mrs. H. W. Pullibam, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kent Swift, Misses A. and F. C. Smith, Mrs. D. Smith Lieut. and Mrs. Swithenback, Messrs. Tseye Shau, E. F. Townsend, Mrs. A. N. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. White, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wah, Mr. and Mrs. Sam S. Wolfe, Miss M. Wolfe, Miss D. Dollar, Mr. and J. Harold Dollar, Miss A. Dolar, Dr. C. and Mrs. K. McDevitt, Miss M. and Mr. C. McDevitt, Miss E. J. Rolphe, Miss E. L. Way; through for Seattle: Mr. J. A. and Mrs. S. E. Berwin, Mrs. E. and Miss M. B. Craig, Mr. A. Callahan, Dr. G. W. and Mrs. D. Dunlap, Master A. T. and Miss L. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dunbar, Mr. Geon Dock, Mrs. H. A. Lampman, Mr. J. Mentzet, Mrs. S. E. Matteson, Rev. C. E. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wade, Mrs. E. C. Walters, Mrs. E. C. Weinstein, Mrs. A. Weinstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Warner, Master R. Warner, Major A. . Yorke; for Yokohama: Mr. G. B. Boyd, Miss E. Boyd, Mr. C. and Mrs. E. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. R Lion, Miss E. Morse, Mrs. A. Murdock, Mrs. S. T. Tichy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weston, Mrs. H. Wilson; for Kobe: Miss G. Gallendar, Mr. W. Heogger, Miss H. O'Malley.

Steamers Arrived

Apr. 6—Kiangwah from Hankow.
Apr. 7—Yungshin from Ningpo.
Apr. 7—H. Kiangteen from N'po.
Apr. 7—Kwongsang from H'kong.
Apr. 7—Saikio M. from D. T'tao.
Apr. 7—Shinyo M. from H'kong.
Apr. 7—Hwahlee from N. Customs
Apr. 7—Ngankin from Hankow.
Apr.—7 Siangyang M. from H'kow
Apr. 7—Kianghsia from H'kow
Apr. 7—Tsengtan from Hankow.
Apr. 7—Tingsang from Tientsin.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

President Lincoln	Mar. 10
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 12
President Taft	Mar. 18
Shalanee	Mar. 18
Nanking	Mar. 19
Korea Maru	Mar. 28
President Cleveland	Apr. 1
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 7

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	Mar. 24
Canadian Prospector	Mar. 29
Philottetes	Apr. 3

FOR SEATTLE

President Jefferson	Mar. 2
Africa Maru	Mar. 4
Hawaii Maru	Mar. 4
Pomona	Mar. 5
President Grant	Mar. 14
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 22
Alabama Maru	Mar. 22
President Madison	Mar. 26
Wheatland Monata	Mar. 29
President McKinley	Apr. 7

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Montague	Mar. 4
Wawalona	Mar. 6
West Jena	Mar. 12

FOR NEW YORK

Scottsburg	Mar. 2
Stuart Dollar	Mar. 4
Hefftero	Mar. 4
City of Norwich	Mar. 5
Bolton Castle	Mar. 9
Toba Maru	Mar. 13
Agamemnon	Mar. 15
Celtic Prince	Mar. 16
City of Lincoln	Mar. 21
Esther Dollar	Mar. 23
Slavic Prince	Mar. 23
Heffron	Apr. 2
Havana Maru	Apr. 4
Victorious	Apr. 5
Coaxet	Apr. 6

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Helenus	Mar. 2
Morea	Mar. 3
Titan	Mar. 3
Talthybius	Mar. 10
Hakone Maru	Mar. 10
Antolycus	Mar. 15
Glenshane	Mar. 16
Kashmir	Mar. 17
City of Bristol	Mar. 17
Suwa Maru	Mar. 24
Antilochus	Mar. 30
Eurybates	Mar. 30
Lyons Maru	Mar. 31
Dongola	Mar. 31
Pyrrhus	April 1
Antilochus	Apr. 2
Polyphemus	Apr. 3
Deucalion	Apr. 4
Fushimi Maru	Apr. 7

FOR HAMBURG

London Maru	Mar. 6
Tsushima Maru	Mar. 8
Havelland	Mar. 14
Lima Maru	Mar. 19
Ludendorff	Mar. 20
Paris Maru	Apr. 3
Carl Legien	Apr. 5
Pembrokeshire	Apr. 7

FOR COPENHAGEN

Afrika	Mar. 31

FOR MARSEILLES

Azay le Rideau	Mar. 15
City of Smila	Mar. 24
Porthos	Mar. 30

FOR TRIESTE

Trieste	Mar. 26

FOR INDIA

Lahore	Mar. 8
Soudan	Mar. 26

Mark's Slump Hits Eloping Princess

Vienna, (By mail)—The slump of the mark has placed Princess Louise of Belgium, eldest daughter of former King Leopold and who ran away from her husband, the late Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, some years ago, once more in a difficult position.

A monthly allowance of 60,000 marks granted her by the Grand Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, and recently doubled is quite insufficient to pay her expenses. To increase her revenue the Princess has brought suit against the heirs of Prince Philip for the restitution of several objects of her personal property which he pawned, including her bridal gown.

Princess Louise eloped with a Count Metternich and was for a while confined to an asylum. Her marriage to Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was dissolved in 1906 and she resumed her former status.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1010 B.
Chartered	£17/8 S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 600 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	Tls. 237½B
Yangtsze	Tls. 24¾ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 20¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 116½ B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 425 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 260
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	86s. 3d.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 77
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 47½ B.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 17½ B
Oriental Cons.	18/-
Raub	$7 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 163 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 101 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7¾ S.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 206 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$158 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 40 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 112 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 112 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 15 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 106 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 25
Oriental	Tls. 7¼ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 108 S.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 282½ I
Green Island	Tls. 28 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27½ B
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 100 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 6¾ B.
Hewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	Tls. 110 B.
Koutrie	$40 B.
Watson	Tls. 16¼ B.
Weeks	Tls. 13 B.
Rubbers (local)	
Ilma	Tls. 7¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.35 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 8¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.65 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2.15
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 2¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14½
Kapayang	Tls. 9¼ B.
Karan	Tls. 7 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.30
Kota Baharoe	Tls. 1.20 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14½ B
Padang	Tls. 5½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.15
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.85
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90
Seekees	Tls. 1½
Semambu	Tls. 1¾
Senawang	Tls. 1.80
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2¼ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3.80
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.90
Taiping	Tls. 0.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85
Tebong	Tls. 1¾
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.85
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 225
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 136 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 40 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 72 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 165xdB.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Share Market

In their weekly report on the Share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Business in the local share market has been less active during the past week although quotations for all local shares except "Cottons" show an improvement.

Quotations from London show a slight improvement and the following are the last prices offered to us by cable this week:

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B. I. £75. 0. 0.

Chinese Govt. 5 percent Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F. I. £70. 0. 0.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., "B" £2. 13. 1½.

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1. 18. 0.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, April 7, 1923

Mexican Dollars
Market 72.15
Native Interest 04
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 317½
Copper Cash 246.000
Bar Silver 32½
Bank rate of Discount.... 3%
Paris on London 76.57
New York on London... 466⅞

Banks Opening Selling Rates
London
Telegraphic Transfer. 3s. 1⅛d.
New York—
Demand ..... 3s. 1⅝d.
Telegraphic Transfer 73
Demand 73¼

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

Demand selling, America	73½
Demand buying, America	75
Demand selling, London	3/1⅝
Demand buying, London	3/2⅝
London (T.T.)	3/1½
London (Demand)	3/1⅝
London 4 m-s	3/1¾
India (T.T.)	232½
France (T.T.)	1105
America (T.T.)	73
Hongkong (T.T.)	73¾
Japan (T.T.)	66½
Batavia (T.T.)	188
Straits (T.T.)	75¼

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/3½
London 4 m-s Docts	3/3¾
London 6 m-s Credits	3/4
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1155 nom.
America 4 m-s L/c	76
Docs	76½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rate
@ 75=Tls. 133.33
@ exch. 72.4=Mex. $184.16

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 2⅝d.=Tls. 6.19
@ exch. 72.4=Mex. $8.55

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 5.73	@	3s. 1⅝d.	£1
" 1.22	@	73¾	Gold $1
" 1	@	1165½	Fr. 12.98
" 1	@	—	Marks —
" 1	@	66	Yen 1.69
" 1	@	232¾	Rupees 2.59
" 1	@	—	Roubles —
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1	@	15.12½	Ital. Lire 16.85

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS
MORNING

319.20	316.80	318.70
318.50	317.40	318.20
318.10	316.90	317.80
317.60	317.50	317.20
318.20	318.20	317.60
317.70	317.70	317.20
318.10	318.10	317.00
317.60	318.50	317.40
317.90	318.10	317.00
317.50	318.40	317.30
317.80	318.70	
317.40	319.00	

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Thursday.	Yesterday.
3rd year 6%	91.00	91.00
5th year 6%	46.60xd.	46.80xd.
7th year 6%	39.90	40.10
9th year 6%	61.70 xd.	62.70xd.
6% Consolidated	46.10	47.00
7% Consolidated	48.40	49.00
11th year 8%	96.00	96.00
96 millions 8%	27.50	27.10

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	73½
Demand buying on America	75
Demand selling on London	3s. 1⅝d.
Demand buying on London	3s. 2⅝d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 330,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 14.70=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.97=1 Tael
Marks 12.000=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 93.85=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.10=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 132.90=100 Fr. Francs

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association
Business Done
Shanghai, April 7, 1923
UNOFFICIAL
Orientals Tls. 7.65

Exchange Fluctuations
Asia Banking Corporation

April 7, 1923

Spot bar silver was down ⅛d. and forward ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 66½ cents and the London-New York cross rate is unchanged at 466⅞.

Our official rates here today were unchanged from yesterday and our market while at times showing signs of easiness was on the whole steady and closed on the firm side.

The lowest rates at which business in Sterling was done were 3s. 2⅛d. April, 3s. 2d. for May and 3s. 1⅞d. for June. The lowest rates for Gold Dollars were 74⅛ for near and forward deliveries.

There were however, good sellers at these rates and the market closed firm with Sterling at 3s. 2⅛d. April, 3s. 2⅛d. May and 3s. 2⅛ June.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at the close at 74⅜ for near and forward deliveries. There were sellers of Yen at 65¼ for April and buyers at 65 and sellers for May at 65⅜ and buyers at 65⅛.

Banks were quoting 3s. 2⅞d. 76 and 1155 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

China sold silver in London yesterday and India bought. The market there as well as in New York is reported as steady.

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated March 23.

Since when all markets have been very quiet with the exception of a few purchases of Tussah Filatures.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Some business has been booked on basis of Tls. 850 av. April-May Tls. 840 av. June for Best grades, No. 1 grade selling at Tls. 780.

Cables from Japan report a firmer market Shinshui No. 1 Yen 2,320.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 16,243 bales white and 11,278 bales yellow.

To London 2,139 bales.

To France, 2,994 bales white and 962 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 188 bales white and 10 bales yellow.

To America, 8,683 bales.

To India and Levant, 1,979 bales white and 9,724 bales yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 842 bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc., 14,713 bales and America, 11,868 bales.

Yellow steam, 5,478 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 3,333 bales and America, 5,954 bales.

SETTLEMENTS

	piculs
Settlements for Europe, etc.,	
White Silk	7,800
Settlements for Europe, etc.,	
Yellow Silk	11,500
Settlements for America,	
White Silk	8,600
	27,900
Stock in Shanghai,	
White Silk	100
Yellow Silk	500
Visible Supply for season to date	28,500

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, April 7, 1923
OFFICIAL
Chinese Eng. and Mining "B" Tls. 18.00
Repah Tls. 0.87½
Consolidated Tls. 2.90
UNOFFICIAL
Langkats Comb. Tls. 28.00 April

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	Mar.
Alma	17,000	15,000
Anglo-Dutch	36,000	44,000
Anglo-Java	129,500	161,100
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	24,080	
Bukit Toh Along	—	—
Bute	11,150	11,550
Chepedak	11,700	11,500
Chemor United	23,744	
Cheng	10,010	9,110
Consolidated	43,624	43,423
Dominion	29,866	15,379
Gula Kalumpong	83,000	72,219
Java Consolidated	52,500	52,500
Kapayang	11,349	14,054
Karan	7,291	4,376
Kota Bahroe	24,830	21,570
Kroewoek	47,000	51,000
Langkat	68,490	65,417
New Amherst	5,983	7,473
Padang	—	—
Permata	5,714	
Repah	12,834	12,470
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	15,222	
Senawang	20,817	21,383
See Kee	11,510	
Shanghai-Seremban	12,636	†3,385
Shanghai Kedah	17,263	15,606
Shanghai-Kelantan	14,500	*12,200
Shanghai-malay	20,910	21,720
Shanghai-Pahang	13,652	10,502
Shanghai-Klebang	9,000	7,700
Shanghai-Sumatra	46,106	42,765
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungei Duri	20,763	15,909
Sungei Duri	20,763	
Taiping	8,343	
Tebong	54,000	50,000
Tenah Merah	25,000	24,600
Ziangbe	45,200	44,400

*28 days Tapping.
†Part of estate resting during wintering.

Soldier's Daughter Communist Leader

(China Press Service)

Berlin, April 6.—Gabrielle Ketzler, the Jeanne d'Arc of the communists of Berlin, who has repeatedly appeared as the leader of mobs in clashes with the Nationalists, has been discovered to be the daughter of the late Field Marshal von der Goltz. Her identity, practically unknown during her long career as a communist leader, was exposed this week when she was sentenced to three months in prison for inciting riots in front of the Circus Busch last year which resulted in bloodshed.

A year and a half ago the young woman was wounded by a policeman's bullet while leading communist "shock troops" in food riots that took place in northeast Berlin. She also took part in the communist republic movement in Bavaria in 1919 and served a term in prison under the name of Ketzler.

TAXES TOO HIGH

Foochow, April 5.—The present government has levied such heavy taxes on almost everything that the cost of living is soaring higher and higher. Very little business, as compared to former times, is being transacted. If the present proceedure continues, there is no telling what the result will be.

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Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 2, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	50-60
Mackerel	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	25-30
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	"	25-30
Geese	each	$1.60-$1.80
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	22-25
Snipe	"	14-18
Teal	"	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	"	40-45
Wild Geese	"	none
Duck	"	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	20-25
Bananas	"	8-10
Chestnuts	"	15-17
Melons	each	none
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	"	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	14-25
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	16-18
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-15
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Broad Beans	"	5-7
Cabbage	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	8-10
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg plant	"	none
French Beans	"	14-16
Peas	"	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	4-6
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	5-8
Potatoes	"	$5.00-$5.50
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Radishes	"	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.60
Barley	"	$5.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.90
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
House Coal	"	17.25

E. Kliner,
Chief Instector.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Joint Treasury of the Yienyieh-Kincheng-Continental China and South Sea Banks, Shanghai.

WHEREAS The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., has been invested with the privilege of note issue by special charter from the Chinese Government,

WHEREAS the Chinese Government has appointed a special resident examiner to supervise the note issue, and

WHEREAS The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., has already availed itself of the said privilege in Tientsin and Peking,

BE IT KNOWN that beginning from Tuesday, March 27, 1923, The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., will issue in Shanghai, bank notes of five different denominations; viz., $1, $5, $10, $50 and $100.

BE IT ALSO KNOWN that with a view to providing absolute security for the noteholder as well as promoting general convenience, it shall be the Bank's policy to keep a 100 per cent. cash reserve which shall be open to public inspection.

BE IT FURTHER KNOWN that for holding the said full cash reserve which shall be kept entirely separate from the Bank's working capital, as well as for redemption purposes, an office has been established at 3 Hankow Road under the joint auspices and guaranty of the Yienyieh Commercial Bank, Kincheng Banking Corporation, The Continental Bank and The China & South Sea Bank, Ld., to be hereafter known as "The Joint Treasury of the Yienyieh-Kincheng-Continental—China & South Sea Banks, Shanghai," which will redeem the said notes in cash on presentation.

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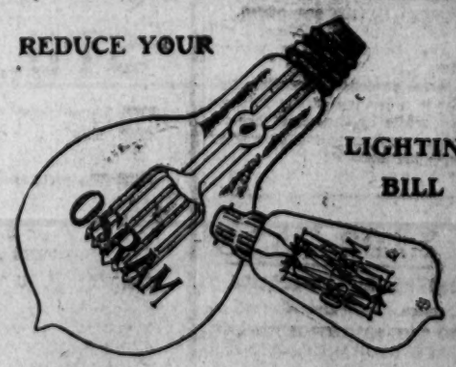

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Germany Making Synthetic Coal

Alchemy has yet to succeed in transmuting base metals into gold, but it appears that German science, having failed to achieve synthetic gold, has actually succeeded in manufacturing synthetic coal. The achievement is credited to a Munich pharmacist, Prueckner by name, who is reported to have produced a highgrade anthracite from stone quarries.

In view of the fact that Germany has lost its richest coal mines in Upper Silesia to Poland, and those in the Sarre Valley to France, the importance of the Prueckner discovery to German industry is incalculable. The production of synthetic coal equal in every respect to anthracite has been established beyond any doubt, according to a New York Herald correspondent, by a number of official practical tests. One of them was made to ascertain the heating power of each of the two kinds of fuel. The synthetic coal burned without a smell and with an insignificant volume of smoke and produced 7,995 heat units per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), while anthracite coal has a heating power of from 7,000 to 8,000 heat units per 100 kilograms and emits much more smoke.

Still more favorable was the gas test. One hundred kilograms of anthracite were placed in one retort and the same quantity of synthetic coal in another. Both retorts were subjected to the same heat and their contents converted into gas and coke. The gas obtained from the synthetic coal yielded more heat units per second, while it lasted much longer than the anthracite. The coke of both kinds of coal equalled in weight and heating power. That result is of special importance, because Germany is consistently striving to restrict consumption of coal to factories and gas works, and already has made much progress in that direction.

The heat from burning coal is to be utilised to make steam to drive stationary engines. But there by not more than 18 percent of the inherent power of coal can be utilised. Not to waste the remaining power, the fires beneath the boilers will be connected with gas-generating plants, the illuminating gas yielding about twice as much heat or power as the direct burning of coal.

The chief by-product of that process is coke, to be burned on board of ships and in households, which may also use either illuminating gas or hydrogen gas for heathing purposes. The hydrogen gas is produced by pouring water on live coke.

The process of making synthetic coal is simple, according to the inventor of the method, who is quoted as saying that two different kinds of soft stones are crushed and ground into fine sand and mixed with certain chemicals.

Why Your Weight May Vary Every Day

Do you know that the weight of your body changes practically every minute of the day? Scientists have found that if a man is placed on a large and sensitive balance for a day that at no time during the whole 24 hours would the indicator be at rest. Except, of course, at meal time, weight is consistently being lost, and it goes at an average rate of over three ounces every hour, night and day.

The weight that is lost in this way is regained from time to time, as food and drink are taken. The average man eats and drinks to the extent of roughly five pounds per day, and in most cases—especially where the diet is normal and well-balanced—that figure also represents the amount of weight that is lost.

During the night the average man loses about three pounds, regaining probably a couple of pounds at breakfast.

After the meal the body begins to lose weight again, and is down about a pound by midday, which amount is usually made up then. Nearly another pound vanishes by evening, but at that meal approximately two pounds are added.

These figures and times will naturally be varied by circumstances.

A large percentage of this lost weight is expended in the form of energy, while by the act of breathing alone over a pound of weight is expended each day.

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53-55 Avenue Edward VII.

Another Isthmian Canal

BY QUARTERDECK

The President and Secretary Weeks do well to advocate another Isthmian Canal. It is needed today. It will be needed still more in the future. The United States cannot act too soon in promoting the work.

The Nicaragua route has many advantages. It was strongly urged years ago by Admiral Ammen and by many other naval officers and engineers in preference to th Panama route. It will shorten the distance between San Francisco and New York by about fifteen hundred miles. This is a matter of the utmost importance commercially in the transportation of freight and passengers, particularly in the case of California fruits and perishable products.

The Nicaragua Canal will be an important asset in our national defence. Certain treaty stipulations which somewhat limmit our control of the Panama Canal may be avoided in the new project. Although the new canal from Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, to Fonseca Bay, on the Pacific, will be about three times as long as the Panama Canal, the length of the cut and the difficulty of construction will be lessened by utilising the bed of the San Juan River and the two large lakes of Managua and Nicaragua, where anchorage for a big fleet may be found.

Another great advantage may be secured by making this a sea-level canal—or by greatly reducing the number of locks. Many engineers and naval officers always opposed a lock canal and fought to the end for a sea-level canal, among them Rear Admiral Goodrich. Their arguments were logical. Locks may be affected by earthquakes and are liable to destruction by bombing. The probable use of air power in future wars must not be ignored. A canal without locks could not be so easily blocked.

The engineering difficulties and the difference in level of the Atlantic and Pacific may be circumvented by tidal harbors at one or both ends of the canal—like those at Havre, for instance. This problem is not beyond solution by any means, and the gain in a lockless canal will be great.

The width of the new waterway, as well as its depth, can be made to meet the most extreme probable demands of the future, and if it is a sea-level canal it can be easily widened or deepened, should this be necessary, at any time during centuries to come. This point should be emphasised. Already the locks of Panama Canal place restrictions upon the length and beam of ships that may be designed for peace and war.

It should not be difficult to induce the Central American states that border the new canal to grant the necessary concessions to the United States for the completion of a work which would be of vital importance to the future prosperity of each one of them. Whatever rivalries, jealousies or fears may affect their decisions should be removed by provisions that will safeguard all these states without giving an undue advantage to any one of them.

There need be no apprehension that the Nicaragua Canal would monopolise so much traffic as to put the Panama Canal out of business. For many of the lines of commerce the latter would always be preferred as the most convenient and direct route. A study of the geography of commerce lines to and from South America and the East will make this perfectly plain. The new waterway will relieve congestion and fill new requirements in certain respects that peculiarly affect the United States. Our fleet, for instance, could be mobilised much quicker, and it would be free from complete dependence upon the Panama Canal in an emergency.

It is interesting to note in connection with this subject that the distinguished engineer James B. Eads once proposed and made and published all the preliminary plans for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico in order to secure the commercial advantages now claimed for the Nicaragua Canal. The increased size of ships, however, forced the abandonment of this Napoleonic scheme. But while Eads's dream proved iridescent the fates may decree that the officers and men of the navy and the determined advocates of a sea-level canal across Nicaragua who spent many years and months patiently surveying and planning for this waterway may not have worked in vain. The progress of the world may be which are, it is claimed, dicerent slow, but it cannot be stopped.

Red Sox Not Sold Says Harry Frazee

(China Press Service)

New York, April 5.—Harry L. Frazee, owner and president of the American League Baseball Club of Boston, last night denied emphatically rumors from Chicago to the effect that he had sold his interests in that organisation. The reports had it that Frank Chance was arranging a syndicate to purchase a controlling interest in the Red Sox club.

"I have not sold the club," said Frazee, "and, furthermore, I am not negotiating for its sale. No one has made a proposition to me and I do not know that any one contemplates making an offer. However it does not follow that I would not accept an offer if I got my price. That is the exact situation."

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IT IS A MAMMOTH SPECTACLE.
WE WARN YOU TO LEAVE YOUR HEART AT HOME FOR SAFEKEEPING.

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YOU WILL WANT to jump out of the way when you see that mad stampede bearing down upon you—thousands of fire crazed steers, rushing, careening right into the lens of the camera! And a girl is apparently caught in the thick of their wild onrush! A thrill! Such a one as you never saw before—YOU WILL WANT TO JUMP OUT OF YOUR SEAT! A Western Super-production with a superb cast including Lillian Rich, Harold Goodwin and Alfred Allen.

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A fable of footlight foibles and limelight lemons.

Connie makes the Follies headliners look like breadliners

Follies Beauties—Sweet Patooties—Vamps and Villians—Stage-struck Girls—Home-made Fillums—Sure to Thrill 'em—Connie Talmadge—Makes Things Whirl.

All the Ziegfeld girl—which means half the beauties in the world, appear in "POLLY of the FOLLIES"

You've seen the usual story of the stage struck country girl; but "Polly of the Follies" presents her stories unusually.

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STARTING THURSDAY NIGHT
Another Big Super-Production
"THE GOLDEN SNARE"

Book seats early. Box office open from 10 to 10

They Say—

RENE VIVIANI, former Premier of France—"Between nations, as between individuals, what is most to be dreaded is the silence which engenders misunderstanding. It is in the exchange of ideas and of different points of view that the true path toward reciprocal understanding is ever to be found. Patience and tolerance between nations is as productive of happy results as patience and tolerance between individuals. Nothing is more to be wished for than the return of peace to the spirits and minds of all people of good will. Would that it were possible for the conscience of all nations to be made of a metal so pure and enduring that history would write upon them the imperishable record of true, mutually beneficial and eternal friendships.'

* * *

MRS. D. HUGO GAGER (Roy Beveridge) who at one time was declared America's Venus.—"Venus to the ordinary mind very wrongly suggests the nude. Her earliest concept was as sheer beauty, light, youth, the foam of the sea. This was the Venus of the ancients in her real and higher phase. Then the philosophers conceived heaven, earth and the sea as bound into one harmonising whole by the power of love. It was much later in the history of mythology that she assumed the character of license. They chose their Venus before her degradation. Our general concept of her is after. For the undraped Venus belongs to the decadent period of Greek art. In earlier statues she is raped in opaque material."

* * *

GOVERNOR E. MONT REILY, of Porto Rico—"Far from being a storm center Porto Rico is tranquil as the prairies of Western Kansas. Ninety percent of the natives are for the Government and loyal to Old Glory. There will always be dissenters in any undertaking. There are always those who disagree with the majority and try to influence the majority. I am enthusiastic about the possibilities of Porto Rico. I like the climate and believe most Americans living there would not live anywhere else. Of course, it's a wonderful change and rest to get back to the States again. Kansas looks pretty good to me. After this little visit back home I'll feel fit to cope with the small group of Porto Ricans now in opposition to me."

* * *

Bishop William A. Quayle of the Methodist Episcopal Church—"The woman who can not put up with a few faults in a husband ought to remain single. Likewise a man who is given to constantly criticising little failings in a wife should remain a bachelor. Happy home life is a matter of give and take. It takes two working in harmony to make a home. Kisses are as much a necessity as dessert, in my opinion. No happy home exists without expressions of affection. That is the place for them. Many a husband thinks it is unnecessary to tell his wife he loves her, since he has won her. The man who doesn't care how, his wife and children look is mean, not pious."

* * *

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale—"The fact that many sober-minded persons loudly condemn the modern stage should cause no uneasiness to those familiar with the history of dramatic criticism. In successive centuries Ben Jonson and Richard Steele complained of the desertion of nature by the dramatists. I believe that at this moment the most promising form of literature all over the world is the drama. Not only is the air filled with signs of promise, but during the last thirty-five years more good dramas have been written in the English language than in any preceding thirty-five years since the death of Shakespeare. I see no reason to look back or regret the development of the drama in America."

* * *

GOVERNOR SCOTT BONE, of Alaska—"Capital and a home centralised government are the prime requisites for the development of Alaska. The government should either spend millions in a paternalistic spirit or admit private capital upon terms conducive to investment, and the preliminary of this eventuation must be a simplified and centralised system of administration brought closer to Alaska. Opening ways to the immense inland wealth of the territory is the first step in a program of progress which has been started by the Ajaska railroad. Exports and imports in growing volume emphasise expanding industry and returning prosperity.

DROUGHT IN KANSU

Lanchow, April 6.—A drought prevails in every part of Kansu porvince, especially in the region of Lungnan. Artificial irrigation becomes harder day by day, as the streams and brooklets are drying up.

Anticipating a dearth of cereals this fall, the rice-profiteers are already hoarding up large stocks of old rice. As a result the prices of foodstuffs are soaring. General Kung Fan-chin has established several cheap cereal bureaus for the relief of the poor.

A Leaf Feom An Old Notebook

The following story in The Central China Post (Hankow) was taken by the Editor from the leaves of an old notebook which had been gathering dust for thirty years.

A short distance up the river from Ichang there is a lovely glen and, in the walls of it, a cave which also does duty for a temple. San Yu Tung is the name of the place, and visitors are always sure to be taken there. It possessed a couple of grimey wooden idols with two priests to attend on them, but they found it more profitable to dance attendance on foreigners. There was only one steamer on the run between Hankow and Ichang, and her captain was an eager curio collector. He used to send his prizes to London for sale, and was always boasting of the amount of money he cleared from time to time.

Some of his Chinese told him that the idols at San Yu Tung, which were very ancient, were known to have silver and precious stones in their inside so the Captain determined to buy them. He opened negotiations but the priests were quite horrified at the idea of parting with their idols for money. They were powerful gods which had come down from ancient times, and anyone who interferred with them would have cause to rue the day; besides the whole countryside would be thrown into a ferment by the news of such a thing. There was no use talking about it.

But the Captain was a persevering man, and was back again the next trip with a fresh proposal. Instead of buying the idols they would make an exchange. In place of those mouldy, unsightly things he would present the temple with a couple of brand new, gilded idols from Hankow—the very finest which could be procured on Drum Street. It took a third visit to complete the transaction but at length a bargain was struck, and the Captain was to have the old idols as soon as he brought the new ones and further paid over the money he had previously offered in addition.

In due time the boat of the s.s. Klangtung pushed into San Yu Tung Creek with two fine new idols on board, and returned to the steamer with the old images. The Captain put them in his room and called the mate alone to help him with the autopsy. With the aid of a chisel the idols were opened up, and inside there was found in each a small lump of pewter to represent the heart, and a few yards of dingy tape by way of intestines. The Captain was so enraged that he threw his prizes overboard, and it was not safe to say "joss" to him for a long time afterwards. Meanwhile two priests were sitting in the cave at San Yu Tung and, quite forgetful of their vows, were indulging in a feast of pork and samshoo. As they raised the wine cups to their lips they put up the prayer: "May Pusah protect the fool foreigners" None knew better than they did that if the idols had contained anything valuable it would have been abstracted long before.

How The Kidney Acts As A Filter

The kidney acts like an ordinary filter in removing waste products from the blood, Professor A. N. Richards and Dr. O. H. Plant, of the University of Pennsylvania, have discovered as a result of experiments which show that in the kidney there is a miniature microscopic filtration plant of extreme complexity.

The blood flows through the finely divided network of blood vessels in the kidneys to many thousands of microscopic filters. Since the blood passes over the heads of these filters under considerable pressure, some water and waste products pass through them, ultimately being excreted, while the bulk of the blood passes back to the main blood stream. Increase in the pressure of the blood on these filters increased the amount of waste products eliminated, just as increase of pressure on a water filter augments the flow of water through it.

In order to carry out such an investigation, it was necessary to develop microscopic instruments and a very fine technique. Although the filtration theory of kidney secretion has been held for years by physiologists, so difficult was the technique to prove it that not until the present time has it been satisfactorily verified.—Science Service.

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A drama of love and intrigue in which this captivating star excels all of her previous triumphs.

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Commencing Monday, and on Tuesday and Wednesday

CARL LAEMMLE presents
MARIE PREVOST
in the peppery picture of a pretty baby vamp who could win all the men she wanted excepting the cave man who got her.
'MOONLIGHT FOLLIES'
Directed by KING BAGGOT
Story by PERCIVAL WILDE
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

She loved to play with men-they were so cute and nice - but marry them - oh, never! And then she met Tony Griswold. See what happens to Marie Prevost, the screen vamp in "Moonlight Follies."

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The Thriller of Thrillers!

15 EPISODES
HERE AT LAST!
The greatest wild-animal screen spectacle ever filmed!
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Col. Wm. N. Selig's
The Jungle Goddess

Episode 1: Sacrificed to the Lions"
Episode 2: The City of Blind Waters"

To-Day! MATINEE at 3 p.m. To-Day!

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in

"ONE WONDERFUL NIGHT"

and

"The Purple Riders" Final 2 Episodes

APOLLO Theatre

MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 9th & 10th

SHE EASILY FILLS THE ADJECTIVE PART OF THE TITLE, AND SHE GAMBLES NEARLY LONG ENOUGH TO WARRANT THE LATTER HALF OF THE NAME.

GRACE DARMOND

IN PETER B. KYNE'S STORY

"THE BEAUTIFUL GAMBLER"

"If the Usual Seventy-Two Thumps of Your Heart are Enough for You, *don't See* GRACE DARMOND in the *BEAUTIFUL GAMBLER*, for This Thriller Will Speed It Up"—(*MOVING PICTURE WORLD.*")

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, April 11th to 14th

When Husbands Deceive

by and with Leah Baird

HE THOUGHT THE WAY TO WIN A WOMAN WAS TO MASTER HER.

His masterfulness drove her into the arms of another.

A POIGNANT GRIPPING DRAMA OF A GIRL WHO WAITED FOR ROMANCE TO RIDE UP AND STORM THE CASTLE OF HER HEART, AND OF HOW ONE LOVE WAS FALSE AND THE OTHER ONE TRUE

"THE NEW LEATHER PUSHERS"

ROUND SEVEN

NEW EXPLOITS OF YOUR OLD FRIENDS. "KID ROBERTS"—PUGDOM'S ADONIS AND HIS MANAGER, JOE MURPHY IN MONTE CARLO AND PARIS.

TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

HARRY CAREY

In a six part Special Attraction

"RIDERS OF VENGEANCE"

AND ROUND SIX

"THE LEATHER PUSHERS"

TO-DAY at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m. "Dr. JACK"—SEE SEPARATE ANNOUNCEMENT

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Sunday, April 8, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. McArthur will leave on Monday, April 9, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Tuesday, April 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2671 Tons, Captain Pelow, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, April 11, at midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons. Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Monday, April 16th, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Tuesday, April 17th, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf, on Wednesday, April 18th, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Capt. Hausen, will leave on Sunday, April 8. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, April 10, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

KEELUNG & TAKAO via FOOCHOW.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain H. Egusa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on April 15th, at ..... For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the str. KWANG-PING, on April 8, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 32 (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Sunday, April 8. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Tuesday, April 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. YUSHUN, Capt. Evensen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Apr. 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K. Cargo and Passenger Str. SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, on April 14th, at .... For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C., via KOBE YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited s.s. EMPRESS OF CANADA will leave Woosung on Monday, April 9. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggge only at 5 p.m. on Monday. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Phone C. 182. For Freight, pply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phoe C. 181.

SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS AND VICTORIA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer Arabia Maru 20,000 tons, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on April 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. EMPRESS OF CANADA, for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomirrow.

Te Ch.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun will left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo, will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Newchwang and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Antung today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Newchwang on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Dairen today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Daiboshi Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due at Woosung today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihsiwei on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kyokuto Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Unkai Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Nagoya next Tuesday and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Goalpara left Rangoon on Wednesday evening, March 21 and is due in Shanghai about April 8.

The I-C. s.s. Kutsang is due in Shanghai from Calcutta, Straits and Hongkong tomorrow morning and will leave for the same port via Moji and Kobe at daybreak Wednesday.

The B.I. s.s. Gambada, from Calcutta on March 18, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay on March 31, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza left London at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, March 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 25.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia left London on Thursday, March 29 at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 9.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai on April 11. The vessel is to sail for London via ports on April 14.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on April 14 at 9.30 a.m., and passengers may embark at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf after 7 o'clock. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Friday noon.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar, from London on March 2, is expected to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock this morning and is due in Shanghai on April 11.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta is due to leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 23.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left Vancouver for the Orient on Thursday, April 5.

The S. and B. s.s. West Faralon is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on April 21 and will sail for Southern ports on the 23rd.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on April 25.

The Adl. C. [illegible] Grant is due to leave Seattle today and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on April 25.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson which sailed from Seattle on March 27, is due at Yokohama today and in Shanghai on April 13.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Cayote arrvied in Shanghai Wednesday morning and will sail for Portland, Ore., via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen tomorrow.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Kader arrived in Shanghai from Portland, Ore., on Friday and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila today.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Nomentum is due in Shanghai from Portland, Ore., on April 25 and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on April 29.

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar left San Francisco for Yokohama on March 22.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on April 21.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on April 21.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for the Orient on April 28.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson which left San Francisco on March 22, was due at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday, and will arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup arrived in Shanghai Friday morning and will leave for Portland, Oregon, via Hongkong and Manila tomorrow.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada is due at Woosung from Hongkong at 5 p.m. tomorrow and will sail for Vancouver at 3 a.m. Tuesday. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and incoming passengers from the ship are expected to land at jetty about 7:30

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Bakersfield arrived at Foochow from Kobe on Tuhrsday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Scottsburg arrived at Singapore from Manila on Tuesday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Wheatland Montana, left Tsingtao for Kobe on Wednesday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Archer left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Coaxet Kobe on Thursday.

day.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Woosung late last night and is due in San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu on April 21.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia which arrived at Woosung from Vancouver last Friday, sailed for Manila and Hongkong early yesterday afternoon.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley sailed from the C. M. Lower Wharf yesterday afternoon, and is due in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on April 23.

The Cunard liner Samaria, on the world tour from New York via the Suez, is due at Woosung at daybreak tomorrow and will sail at midnight Wednesday night. The tenders with incoming passengers are expected at the Customs jetty about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangtee for Hongkong: Mrs. Lai.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Miss Summerhill, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carey, Messrs. E. Strassman, G. Reich, A. K. Kepler and child, F. C. Mabel, P. R. Bakeman.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Tanant, Mr. and Mrs. Ling, Mr. N. Blumenthal.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley for Seattle: Mr. and Mrs. John Meader, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. E. R. and Miss E. J. Eichhiem, Mr. H. Eichheim, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. and Miss E. N. Courter, Messrs. V. Leary, H. C. Norman, S. Yakia, Nicholsen, Ellis, "Dinty" Moore, Ho Fan Cho, W. H. Bartman; for Yokohama: Mrs. W. H. Lee, Mrs. Edw. Lohriant, Miss Ida Freidman, Mr. Edw. Freidman; for Kobe: Messrs. S. Ward, Y. Takenchi, M. Howey, F. Souter, Miss H. V. Souter, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Deane, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. and Miss I. Loeb.

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S.S. "NILE" ..... Apr. 21
S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 28

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... May 15
S.S. "NILE" ..... June 17

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	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Apr. 19	May 5
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	May 1	May 17
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	May 13	May 29
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 25	June 10
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	June 6	June 22

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	April 27
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	May 9

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

sails for Manila and Hongkong on Saturday April 7. Tender VICTORIA with outgoing passengers and all baggage will leave the Customs Jetty at 10:30 a.m.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Canada	Apr. 9	Apr. 23	E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13
E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27
E/Australia	May 7	May 23	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Australia	July 2	July 18	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 4
E/Asia	July 14	July 30			

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF ASIA ..... May 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA ..... May 18
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..... June 1

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S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON ..... Apr. 28
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN ..... May 12
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT ..... May 26
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ..... June 9

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON ..... Apr. 13
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN ..... Apr. 27
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT ..... May 11
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ..... May 25
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE ..... June 8

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Siberia Maru, via Dairen ..... April 18
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki ..... May 1
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki ..... May 28
Korea Maru via Nagasaki ..... June 8

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Taiyo Maru, direct ..... April 14
Tenyo Maru, direct ..... May 9
Korea Maru ..... May 23

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN

Shanghai M .....Apr. 10
Yamashiro Maru .....Apr. 11
Nagasaki Maru .....Apr. 13
Omi Maru .....Apr. 13
Kumano Maru .....Apr. 14
Kitano Maru .....Apr. 15

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA

*Taketoyo Maru .....Apr. 21

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Kaga Maru .....Apr. 19

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

Kaga Maru .....May 5

FOR EUROPE

Mishima Maru .....Apr. 21
*Toyohashi Maru .....Apr. 26
*Tajima Maru End of Apr.
Hakozaki Maru .....May 5

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.

Yoshino Maru .....Apr. 18

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.

Kawachi Maru Mid of May

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ARMAND BEHIC			14th April
PAUL LECAT			27th April
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	15th April	12th May
AMBOIS	23rd March	29th April	26th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	13th May	9th June
ANGERS	20th April	27th May	23rd June

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... April 9

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" .....April 5
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... April 6
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... Apr. 25

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" .....April 8
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" .....April 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM .....April 29

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... May 6

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... May 7

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, and Vancouver.

S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..(Via Dairen) ....April 11
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..(Direct to Kobe) ..April 23
(Passenger can be accommodated).

FOR HONGKONG (via MANILA)

S.S. "MANILA MARU" ....(Via Manila) ....April 6

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. TIENTSIN AND DAIREN

S.S. SEIKYO MARU (via Tsingtao) ..... April 14

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... April 15

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN

S.S. "SHINKO MARU ..... April 12

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtszepoo Road....Phone East 208 and 212.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

Steamers Departed

Apr. 7—Lueyi for Hankow.
Apr. 7—Kiangyu for Hankow.
Apr. 7—Kungwo for Hankow.
Apr. 7—Fengyang M. from H'kow
Apr. 7—Kungping for N'chwang.
Apr. 7—Yingchow from A. H. Canton.
Apr. 7—Kwanglee for H. C'ton.
Apr. 7—Pingyang for Dairen.
Apr. 7—Sinkiang for Tsingtao.
Apr. 7—Fushimi M. for Europe.
Apr. 7—Hwahta for N. Customs.
Apr. 7—Taisho M. for C'wangtao.
Apr. 7—Nikko M. for Japan.
Apr. 7—Shuntien for W. C. Tientsin.
Apr. 7—Pembrokeshire for Europe.
Apr. 7—Pres. McKinley for Seattle.
Apr. 7—Chuentiao for cruise.
Apr. 7—Kwangping for T'tsin.
Apr. 7—Kienkong for Wenchow.
Apr. 7—Meian for Wenchow.
Apr. 7—E. of Russia for Manila, Hongkong.
Apr. 7—Shinyu Maru for San Francisco.
Apr. 7—Yungahin for Ningpo.
Apr. 7—H. Kiangteen for N'po.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	NANKIN	Apr. 14
	KARMALA	April 23
	KASHGAR	May 12
	"NYANZA"	May 26
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	April 23
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	JANUS	April 8
	"JAPAN"	April 12
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS	May 5
	EASTERN	June 2
	ARAFURA	July 7

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
General: Central 169
Telephones: Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

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REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC and NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

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S.S. GRACE DOLLAR" May 20

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S.S. "DIANA DOLLAR" April 20
S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" last half May
CALLING AT GENOA AND MARSEILLES

Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, SHANGHAI
Glen Line Building
Tel. Central 6973

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
O D W	Feb. 11	Balny	Fr. Gun-boat
1 C	——	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
Mc.W.	——	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
F N B	Mar. 31	J. Michelet	Fr. Cruiser
McW.	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 12	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
——	Mar. 15	Scarab	Br. Gunboat
J. N. B.	Mar. 11	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
B N B	Mar. 31	V. Hugo	Fr. Cruiser

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Apr. 8	—	Portland, Ore.	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 9	5.00	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 9	—	Portland, Ore.	West Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 9	—	Portland, Ore.	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 10	—	New York, Boston	Archer	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 10	—	Nw York via Suez	Ixion	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	Can. Winner	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 11	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 14	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 18	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr. 19	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 20	—	New York via Suez	Karonga	Br. B & S
Apr. 20	—	New York via Suez	Diana Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr. 21	—	New York	Takatoyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 21	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Apr. 21	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am. China Mail
Apr. 23	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 28	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 29	—	Portland, Ore.	W. Nomentum	Am. Lumber Co.
May 1	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 1	—	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 4	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 5	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 7	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
May 13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 19	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May 20	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
May 25	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 26	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 28	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
May 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 6	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 8	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 9	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 10	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 11	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 11	D.L.	Moji, Kobe	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 13	—	Nagoya, Yokohama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 13	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 13	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 15	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Apr. 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Pfalz	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Matsumoto M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Lycaon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 11	D.L.	Calcutta	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 14	—	London	†Nankin	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 14	9.30*	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Melbourne	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 17	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenade	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr. 18	—	Liverpool, etc.	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 20	—	Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Apr. 21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 23	—	Singapore, etc.	W. Farnlon	Am. S. & B.
Apr. 26	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyomashi M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 27	—	Liverpol, etc.	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 27	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 28	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 28	—	London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co
May 1	—	[illegible]	Worra	Ger. Mel. & Co.
May 2	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Mentor	Br. [illegible]
May 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 5	—	London, etc.	Hakozaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 6	—	Hamburg, etc.	Amazon	Jap. O.S.K.
May 9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
May 12	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 12	—	London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Meriones	Br. B & S
May 16	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S
May 18	—	Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co
May 23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Neleus	Br. B & S
May 26	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 26	—	London, etc.	†Nyanza	Br. M. M. & Co
May 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
May 30	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Automedon	Br. B. & S
June 6	—	Antwerp, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
June 9	—	Marseilles	‡Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 13	—	Hamburg, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
June 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
June 20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Telresias	Br. B. & S
June 23	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Apr. 18	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Yoshino M	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 5	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 2	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 7	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

Direct To CHUNGKING

S.S. "Alice Dollar"

Sailing From Shanghai Monday, April 9th, at midnight

Splendidly equipped for Passengers

For information and rates, apply to

The Robert Dollar Co.

Or American Express Co.

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FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 10	5.30	Ningpo	Hain Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	5.30	Ningpo	Yungahin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 8	D. L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 8	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 9	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Jessup	Am. Lumber Co
Apr. 9	5.30	Ningpo	Hain Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 9	5.30	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B & S
Apr. 12	8.00*	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 13	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 14	—	Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Apr. 14	10.00*	S. H'kon, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 15	11.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 15	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 15	—	Keelung, etc.	Fukuken M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 19	—	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 27	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 27	—	Hongkong Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 29	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Monemtum	Nor. Lumber Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 8	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Tientsin	Kwang[illegible]	Br. K. M. A.
Apr. 8	4.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Apr. 8	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 9	—	Taku, Dairen	W. Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Antung	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 10	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	—	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 11	D.L.	Tsingtao	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 12	8.00*	Tientsin, N'chwang	Chinkiang	Br. B & S
Apr. 13	9.00*	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	—	Dairen	Seikyo Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Apr. 14	10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	10.00*	Tsingtao	Soochow	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 8	D.L.	Pukow	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 9	—	Chungking	Alice Dollar	Am. S. & B.
Apr. 10	D.L.	Pukow	Liangchow	Br. B & S.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsie	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B & S
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT
†CARRYING MAIL. * A.M.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 9	3 p.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	Apr. 23
Apr. 10	8 p.m.	Arabia Maru	Tacoma	——

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 13	9 p.m.	A. Behic	Marseilles	May 20
Apr. 14	7.30 a.m.	Nankin	Marseilles	May 20

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Tsingtao and Dairy	Today	3.30 p.m.	Saikio Maru
Vladivostok & Siberia	Apr. 9	5 p.m.	via Train
Antung	Apr. 9	9 p.m.	Chengtu
Newchwang	Apr. 9	9 p.m.	Toonan
Tientsin	Apr. 9	9 p.m.	Yushun
Tsingtao	Apr. 10	9 p.m.	Taksang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Apr. 10	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
Tientsin and Newchwang	Apr. 11	9 p.m.	Chinkiang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Apr. 13	7.30 a.m.	Chusan
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Apr. 14	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtao	Apr. 14	8.30 a.m.	Soochow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Today	9 p.m.	Kanchow
Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Apr. 11	9 p.m.	Suiyang
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 13	9 p.m.	A. Behic
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 14	7.30 a.m.	Nankin
Swatow	Apr. 14	8.30 a.m.	Sinkiang
Amoy	Apr. 15	9.30 a.m.	Liangchow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Apr. 9	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Apr. 9	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Apr. 9	7 p.m.	Yamashiro M.
River ports	Apr. 9	9 p.m.	via Train
Germany	Apr. 10	5 p.m.	Pfalz

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1923

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
5h. 0m.	6ft. 6in.	5h. 36m.	4ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
3	58	4	32

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
0.29 a.m.	11.23 a.m.	5h. 46m.	6h. 20m.	5h. 1m.	7h. 5m.

April 30.06 in.
762.0 mm.

AUCTION SALES

Cable "MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1878 — Codes A1, ABC 4th Ed. & Bentley

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AUCTIONS

Favoured with instructions from
H. C. GULLAND ESQ.
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 18 AVENUE ROAD
On Monday, April 9th 1923
At 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
CONTAINED THEREIN

HALL.—Tientsin Carpets, Carved Redwood Hall Settee, Carved teak framed Mirror, Serge curtains, Salamandre stove, Hall table, Jardiniere stand, Mirror back Hat Stand Stair Carpet, Felting, Matting, Stair rods etc.

DRAWING ROOM.—Cretonne curtains, Foochow lacquered Square table, Double spring Couch & Arm Chairs with Silk covers, Teak Mahogany inlaid Drawing room chairs, Redwood stool, Silk cushion, Fire screen, Lacquered floor lamp, Japanese Armour, Mahogany inlaid folding card table etc.

DINING ROOM.—Carpet, Rug, Teak Mantel mirror, Screen, Blackwood framed porcelain fire screen, Teak Sideboard, Dinner wagon, Teak Extension Dining table, Teak Leather seated Dining Chairs by Arts & Crafts, Oblong table, Curtains, Glass vases Oscillating table fan, Glass ware, Crockery, Large Column stand.

SITTING ROOM.—Heavy Oak Couch, and Arm Chairs, Folding table, Bookcases, Good Books, Axminster Carpet, Curtains, Table fan etc.

CONTENTS OF 2 BEDROOMS.—Grey enamelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table with plate glass top, Chest of drawers, Window seat, Sofa, Brass mounted Iron single Bedsteads, Winter curtains, Lace curtains, Brass fenders, Cream enamelled Wardrobe, Dressing table, Screens, Large Wardrobe, Linen cupboard, Marble top washstand, Pulley Machine, etc., etc.

BATH ROOM.—Lavatory basin, Enamelled Iron Bath, Shower, Soochow bath, Geyser, Glass shelf etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN.—Enamelled Iron Sink, Porcelain sink, Dresser, Table, Meat Safe, Ice Chests, "Magnetic Girard" Cooking Range etc.

CONTENTS OF 2 GREEN HOUSES.—Large sage palms, Bamboo palms, Plants & Ferns.

Electric fittings throughout

On view Saturday & Sunday, April 7th & 8th.

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM

On Monday the 9th April
At 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CLOTHING AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Kitchen Stove, Enamel iron bath tub, Hot water geysers, Lady's writing desk, Card table, Mirror back dressing table Single iron bedstead with wire and other mattresses, Porcelain vases, Blackwood writing desk, Film tank, Child's go-cart, Child's high chair, Commodes, Boxing gloves, Air guns, Brass fire sets, Marble top washstand, Arm chairs, Skin rugs, Filter, Gent's saddle, Books, Gilt framed Oil Paintings, Bird cages, Heating stove, Large blue porcelain jar with blackwood stand, Child's folding go-cart, Pictures and frames, Ornaments, etc.,

also

LADIES' AND GENT'S CLOTHING BOOTS & SHOES.

CARGO AUCTION.

AUCTION OF NEW ELECTRIC FITTINGS AND SUNDRIES ETC.
On Wednesday, 11th April 1923,
at 3.30 p.m.

These Fittings are New Cargo and will be sold in lots to suit Purchasers. The attention of Architects, Builders, and Contractors is particularly drawn to this auction.

26 cases Sockets, 1 case Shade Holders, 3 cases Ventile Tubes, 26 cases Projector, 4 cases Head Lights, 1 case Celluloid Screen, 1 case Screen Holders, 2 Oscillating Desk Fans 16", 8 cases Serries, Fancy cord, 1 case Electric Irons, 3 Ceiling fans, Inverted Shade Lamp with Chains, Brackets, Brass stand lamps, Ceiling lights, etc..

HARDWARE

2 Gross Brass Fasterners, 1 Gross Suit Case Catches, 120 lbs. Copper Rivets, 6 dozen Suit Case Locks, 3 dozen Assorted Locks, 2 dozen Levels, 30 Gross Brass Hooks & Eyes, 70 Gross Brass Eyelets & Rings, 5 dozen Felt Castors, 8 dozen Globe Valve, 16 dozen Screw Drivers, 4 dozen "Judge Brand" Frying Pans, 10 dozen Razors, 20 Gross Trouser Buckles, 7 dozen Safety Razors, 100 Navy Picks, 40 dozen Ash Trays, 4 dozen Pliers, 26 dozen Pocket Knives, 2 cases Sole Protectors, 3 dozen Pincers, 24 dozen Butchers Knives, 2 dozen Tailor Scissors,

SUNDRIES

3 Beer Pumps, 10 Card Printing Machines, Dried Ox Hide, 6 pieces Litho Stones, Soda Ash, Cheese, 10 dozen Dental Cream, 32 pieces White Leather Kid, New German Money Boxes, 1 case Grey Blotting Paper, 5 cases Electric Sparklers, 1 Kutch dyed Bell Tent, 1 Single Bell Tent, 8 dozen Cigarette Holders, 40 cases Austrian Bentwood Chairs, 126 dozen Johann Faber "Bonanza" Copying Pencils,

also

2 cases Velvet, 2 bales Grey Shirting, 2 bales J. C. Yarn, 72 pieces Eider down & Cotton quilts, 3 pieces Flannel, 7 pieces Damask Table Cloth, 2 pieces Glass Cloth, 1 piece Printed Cotton, 400 cases German Beer, 3 cases Long John Whisky.

Now on view.

FORWARD AUCTION

On Friday 13th. April—House Auction—No. 153 Dixwell Road
On Saturday 14th. April—Stamp Auction—Upper Salesroom
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On Monday 16th. April—At No. 39 North Soochow Road
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MAGAZINE

The China Press
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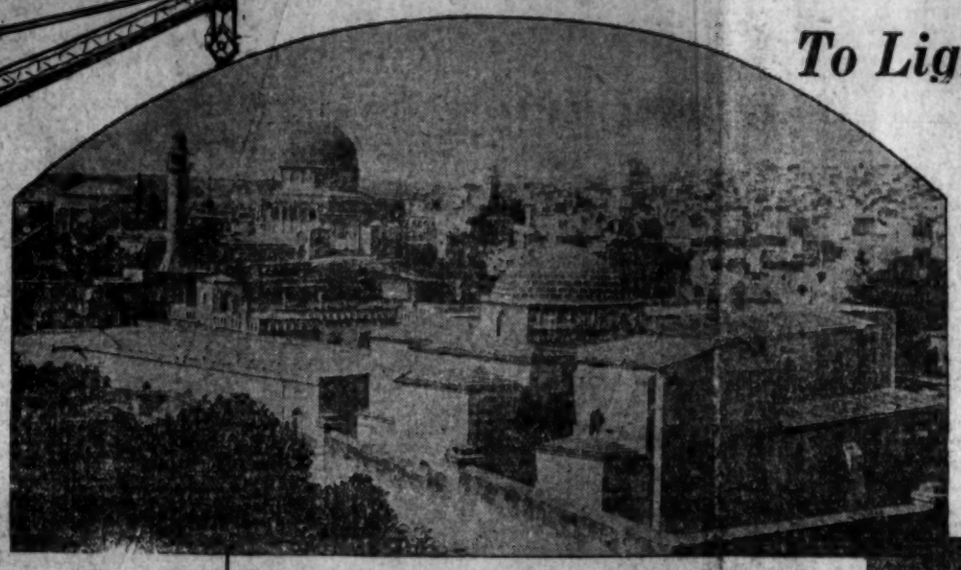
AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1923

Harnessing the Sacred River Jordan for $5,000,000

To Light Jerusalem Like Broadway by Horse Power Wrung from the Stream Where Jesus Was Baptized



Jerusalem As It Is To-day, from a Photograph Taken from the Hill Overlooking the Church of St. Anne.

THE sacred River Jordan, famous in Biblical history from the days of Joshua to the time of Christ, is to be harnessed by science to irrigate, heat, light and industrialize the Holy Land.

The British Government, which holds a mandatory over Palestine, has granted concessions to a company organized to carry out the project at a cost of $5,000,000, and next month the first construction gang will pitch camp near the spot where St. John baptized Jesus.

Within five years the company expects to throw a dam across the Jordan at its outlet from the Sea of Galilee and to parallel the river with canals, laterals and ditches which will water the Plains of Sharon and other barren lands familar to every Bible reader.

Nor is this all. After the initial expense of $5,000,000, the company contemplates additional financing of from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 through which electric power will be supplied to docks, wharves, railways, plantations, mills, factories, workshops, laboratories and every building and home from Dan to Beersheba.

Strange as it may seem, this generation may see Jerusalem, Jericho, Damascus and other ancient cities with street cars, "White Ways," great industrial plants, telephones, radio concerts, steam heat in the brief but bitter Mediterranean Winter, artificial ice and electric fans in Summer, and all the other modern inventions which hydraulic exploitation brings.

And this from the river the Israelites under Joshua crossed dryshod with the Ark of the Covenant; the river where Naaman the Syrian bathed seven times to cure his leprosy; the river where John stooped to lave the Lord as the dove fluttered above their heads; the river whose reputed sacred waters have been bottled and sold for fabulous prices for centuries in every part of the world!

The development of Palestine has been discussed for many years. But not until Pinhas Rutenberg, a practical civil engineer, spent months of study in the Holy Land, reported that the thing could be executed as a paying proposition, secured the assistance of the Baron Edmond de Rothschild and other financiers, obtained Zionist approval and then helped to organize the company that got government concessions, was anything definite done.

Now there is already an electric power station under construction at Jaffa on the Palestine shore of the Mediterranean, two other station are planned at Haifa and Jerusalem, and men and materials are being assembled for the first great step of the project—harnessing the Jordan.

What Mr. Rutenberg proposes to do can be told very simply. The River Jordan, most important stream in Palestine, rises in the mountains of Lebanon and runs only thirteen miles until it reaches the Sea of Galilee, also known as Lake Gennesaret and Lake Tiberias. Leaving the Sea of Galilee, it winds southward until it empties into the Dead Sea.

Its main course, from Galilee to the Dead Sea, is only sixty-five miles as the crow flies. But the Jordan's channel is so winding and tortuous that it describes altogether a route of two hundred miles between the two seas. Where the Jordan leaves the Sea of Galilee is a falls.

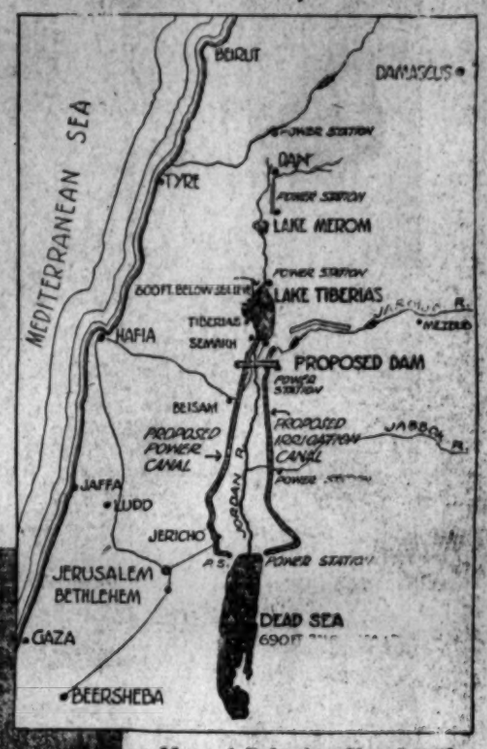
Engineers will build a great dam at this point like the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona. This will make the Sea of Galilee, already a great natural reservoir, an almost unlimited source for irrigation and electrical power.

A View Showing How the Dam Will Look During the Construction Period When Picturesque Laborers Will Work Side by Side With Modern Mechanics and Motor Trucks.

Photograph Taken at the Headwaters of the Jordan.

From above the Sea of Galilee two canals will be cut paralleling the course of the Jordan. A third canal may be dug in another direction to reach the Plains of Sharon. From these canals will branch out laterals and irrigation ditches touching the entire countryside. It is believed that hundreds of thousands of acres, now arid, can thus be made to bear rich harvests. Already there are in Palestine crudely fashioned waterworks, many of them dating back to the reign of David, which can be utilized as the canals are built.

Two power houses will be built on the Jordan, one near the Galilee dam and another farther down the river. The water in the Sea of Galilee can be so conserved in the wet season for use in the dry season that it is believed more than sufficient will be available for all power requirements.



Map of Palestine Showing the River Jordan and Location of Proposed Dam, Irrigation Canals and Power Stations.

In addition, there is another river, the Yarmuk, which empties into the Jordan a short distance below the Sea of Galilee, and still another, the Jabbok, joining the Jordan about halfway to the Dead Sea, so that the Jordan itself will not dry up.

The Holy Land to-day is almost like a desert, after its centuries of Turkish control. Life here is almost as primitive as it was nineteen hundred and twenty-three years ago. It took an era of war to restore Palestine to occidental control; now, with an era of peace, Palestine may be changed from a land of sacred story only to a land of prosperity as well.

A Reproduction from Gustave Dore's Famous Engraving of the Baptism of Jesus in River Jordan.

The Fascination of French Hats

WE look to Paris for those subtle touches which individualize chapeaux creations. There is a fascination about a French hat which seems to combine the romance of her country with a distinctive modern charm.

Usually French hats are soft and graceful. But since women have shown a taste for tailored lines this season, Paris designers have artfully combined the two types and offer their newest creations on this page to-day.

PARIS has a way of softly breathing her enchantment into her millinery creations. A perky bow here, a saucy feather there, and viola! a French creation.

The large illustration shows you a velvet creation garnished with a flat pom-pom of softest silk floss. Heavy strands of the floss are used as a single rope stitchery around the edge of the wide brim, lending a note of relationship to the trimming placed at the center of the crown.

The wide-brimmed hat, with its soft, rolled edge, is a splendid model for softening the features. One need but place it at the appropriate angle to feel well dressed. It is devoid of trimming, its pin-tucked brim giving it a smart note.

The popularity of hatter's plush was beginning to wane when Paris took this lustrous material and fairly thrust it into vogue again. The plush has the appearance of being wrinkled, as shown in the model pictured. Two plush feathers fall limply from one side finished off with ostrich edgings.

A semblance of Winter is given in the novelty whisp feathers that stretch their barren stems across the front of the turn-back model shown above. The crown is fashioned of changeable taffeta, and the brim boasts rows of folded ribbon, forming an interesting design in triangles.

Line has always been an interesting plaything to the Parisian. They experimented with the silhouettes of our gowns, and now they are doing all sorts of fascinating things with the lines of our hats.

Take, for example, the chic tailored lines of the felt hat which shows a double turn-back brim and asks only for its trimming the perky bow of felt which turns its saucy ends skyward.

In contrast to these severe lines is the graceful velvet chapeau with one softly curling ostrich tip fluffing gracefully from its back.

Curl a cut feather and bend it in half if you would copy the smartness of the velvet model above. In keeping with the feather line, the brim of the hat is turned back at one side just beneath.

Pimientas are artfully placed in a group to one side of the small turban shown in the upper corner and the hat is complete. Only a French designer could truly achieve that.

FASHIONS

First Spring Hats Small And Ribboned

All sorts of surprises meet us on the preopening days of the Spring season. As a matter of fact, there have been some American openings, but everything in the fashion world waits for the arrival of those creations from Paris which as yet, with only a few exceptions, are still upon the high seas. However, at every turn we are given a fresh idea of what may be going to happen in the way of new clothes for Spring, and it is only by the study of these first faint signs that we are able to key our minds and attentions toward the real changes that are coming.

All of the designers, their creative and artistic faculties stimulated by discoveries of Tut-ankh-Amen's treasures, recently brought to light by the opening of the last of the Pharoah's tombs, have given to the world an unprecedented wealth of sartorial splendor, pristine and barbaric in coloring. Evening gowns, particularly, give evidence of this Egyptian origin of ideas. They are agleam with embroideries of varicolored semi-precious stones. Even the suits and wraps are colorful in a novel sense and are ornamented with embroideries varying from those of primitive and ancient design to the most brilliantly hued and pretentious of motifs. Some of them even flaunt the outstretched wings of the royal vulture, that symbol of hope which the Pharaohs introduced into their decorative scheme of things funereal to such a marked degree.

There is a decided significance in the fact that these novel shades are the exact colors of the semi-precious stones which ornament many of the royal garments recently taken from the Egyptian tomb. Particularly smart are the blues of the turquoise, the pinks and reds of the carneliana and the blues of lapis lazuli. Above all, the insistent use by all of the Parisian couturiers of shades of intense blue, flame, scarlet, citron yellow, orange and what are known as Egyptian red and Pompeian colorings all bespeak their ancient origin.

All of the amber and titian shades so smart this season may likewise be traced to the same source. At the same time we find the anomaly which proves the rule in a simultaneous vogue for the all-white costume, the all black creations, the black and white combinations and the natural shades such as beige, putty, peach, sirocco, pampas, sand and the deeper autumnal colorings which merge into hazel, mandalay and pueblo. Who, knowing the Egyptian landscape, could wonder that these tones take their place so naturally in a season of Egyptian modes?

So there is no dearth of color this season in costumes designed for out-of-door wear. Formal evening gowns alone are, as a rule, keyed to less vibrant colors, though they more than compensate for this through their brilliancy of sheen. Fashioned of plain or fancy tinted lamee, with a slight favoring of silver cloth, this type of gown is ablaze with all-over embroideries in semi-precious stones usually in two colors. Turquoise blue and crystal or cut red stones with a touch of black are particularly in evidence. The new metal cloths are soft of texture, lending themselves ideally to the prevailing modes that are draped. It is remarkable, however, to see how many of the newer models for evening are of simple, tubelike lines with beaded embroideries covering almost the entire surface.

Often the draperies are set on separately at one side of the front or on the hip. It is only the draped moire evening frocks and the charmingly youthful dance frocks of crepe or of chiffon which are more vividly colored.

Quite Egyptian, the designers claim, is the wide panel train hung from the shoulder line. It is so heavily bejeweled that it sweeps far out from the figure at the back even when, as is occasionally the case, the jeweled girdle sloping downward from the waistline in front, holds the train to the figure at the hips. Somehow this train suggests a return of the more formal type of wedding gown and the passing of the ingenue bride. The trend of fashion toward elaborate drapings and fabrics and trimmings is reintroducing an age of sophisticated feminine apparel such as our present younger generation has never dreamed of. But, true to type, it is bound to revel in this very sophistication.

The American woman is choosing a long coat for Spring and it is a most elaborate affair wherever it is found. It is made in most instances and, strangely enough, of silk, but that silk is never allowed to be plain and unadorned. There is all-over embroidery used in conspicuous and inconspicuous ways. There is usually applied a collar of soft white or gray fur, to make it effective and becoming at the neckline. There is always a tie belt or sash with a wide or a narrow bow at one end, which is the only means of holding the coat in place. The sleeves are, as a rule, fitted and narrow, but the embroidery extends all over their surface as well as the surface of the coat. The linings of these wraps are soft and sumptuous in gray or white or tan in one of its many interesting Spring shades.

Then there are the capes made of silk. They are as graceful and charming as they can be, with many widths of fullness left in them so that their wearers can exert all of their individual ability in the direction of hugging those waving folds about their figures and giving to them the draped lines that most become their own personalities.

The question of this outer wrap has been something in which the American woman delights her fancy for expressing the present style. They are so smart that no one can go wrong in choosing one for her wardrobe, they are so useful too, in so many ways that she will live to thank her instinct for leading her to select one for a place in her Spring collection of clothes.

Here and there we see a three-quarter coat that holds a grave interest, for it is something so new in the possession of styles. These coats are loose and unbelted with strictly flowing lines and they, too, are embroidered either for trimming about the edges, or, in an all-over pattern following the treatment of the longer wraps that have already been described.

Coats for the three-piece suits are often found to be short. At times extremely short. At other times they grow longer, remain in straight lines and end somewhere about the knees. But these coats are cut so cleverly that they never for one moment suggest that they are anything but essential parts of the suits of which they are parts.

A great many of the coats for the three-piece suits are either trimmed with braid or ornamented with embroidery of one sort or another. It is seldom, indeed, that they are left plain, for it seems as though they must have some little sign of trimming to keep them in key with the season's style. One of them is seen in the picture. It is made of gray Kasha cloth and is lined with a shade of almond green silk that makes a delightful color combination. Then the braiding on the bottom of the coat is done with dark and light tones of gray, with just the least little bit of almond green braid strung along with the gray tones. The skirt is quite straight and plain and it has a top of the green which is provided with long loose sleeves that are gathered into tightly fitting bands that make the cuffs.

The sleeves in this coat are characteristic of the sleeves in many of the coats of this general character. They are closely fitted at the armholes and to the elbow they keep up that fitted line without any interruption. After that they slope away until by the time they reach the hands they have become wide and spreading. If they are going to be fitted anywhere and the style notes say that they must be, then the fitting takes place at the shoulder line, for the lower sections of the sleeves are kept just as flaring as they have been for some seasons past.

Hats with large ribbon bows are the feature of the moment. They are becoming and extremely graceful, and they certainly have a marked style about them. On the early Spring hats the brims are very apt to turn away from the face, and to disclose one eye conspicuously while the other eye is completely covered and left out of sight.

Love Letters That Have Made History

BY JOSEPH KAYE

A young man studying at Oxford, son of well-to-do and respected parents, took a dose of opium to relieve an attack of neuralgia. This was the seed from which grew the celebrated Confessions of an Opium Eater," the "Confessions" and other works of similar nature made Thomas De Quincey famous as an author, but in their writing he was degraded to the lowest depths.

From that first dose of the drug taken at Oxford De Quincey grew addicted to opium with greater intensity as he grew older until he reached a stage when his daily dose was 320 grains, equivalent to 8,000 drops. That he was able to take such a terrifying amount can be only accounted for by the gradual hardening of his body to the physical effects of the drug.

At the age of thirty-one he married Margaret Simpson, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a neighbor. For some six months previous to the marriage and for a short period after De Quincey was able to cut down his drug consumption to forty grains and gain comparative freedom of mind, but then he succumbed again and resumed his miserable dual existence. His waking hours from noon to night were passed in regret and humiliation, and his nights, under the influence of opium, in a world of dreams hideous, distorted and fantastic. His poor wife was virtually the nurse of a perpetually drug-drunk husband. Eventually however, he became one of the greatest of writers and his works, aside from his vivid description of opium dreams, are supreme for style and rare critical and intellectual insight.

The passage quoted below is not exactly a letter but a tribute addressed to his wife in the form of a literary picture. He figuratively summons an artist to paint for him a picture of his home and bids him: ". . . Near the fire paint me a sea-table; and (as it is clear that no creature can come to see me in such a stormy night), place only two cups and saucers on the tea tray: and if you know how to paint such a thing symbolically or otherwise, paint me an eternal teapot —eternal a parte ante and a parte post; for I usually drink tea from 8 at night to 4 in the morning. And as it is very unpleasant to make tea, or to pour it out for oneself, paint me a lovely young woman sitting at the table. Paint her arms like Aurora's and her smiles like Hebe's; but no, dear Mr. insinuate that thy power to illuminate my cottage rests upon a tenure so perishable as mere personal beauty, or that the witchcraft of angelic smiles lies within the empire of any earthly pencil. Pass then, my good painter, to something more within its power; the next article brought forward should naturally be myself—a picture of the opium-eater with his little golden receptacle of the pernicious drug lying beside him on the table. . . ."

Despite De Quincey's excesses, he lived to the age of seventy-four.

The Business Girl And Matrimony

BY DOROTHY DIX

A young woman who draws down a fat salary as the head of a department in the store in which she works, writes me that I am mistaken when I say that the business world is the happy hunting ground for a girl who wishes to capture a husband.

In proof whereof she asserts that she would like to marry if she could find the intelligent, successful, broadminded, noble, chivalrous sort of a man she desires for a husband. But she has never yet met just the man who came up to her ideal, and who was worth giving up her job for.

The men who have popped the question to her have all been poor fish, each with some fatal defect. Some of them couldn't make as much money as she does. Others were conceited asses. Others had the morals of alley cats. Still others were vain weaklings who had to be perpetually jollied and flattered.

She says she wouldn't take one of these men as a gift. Still, she wants to get married, and she knows plenty of other young women in her own fix. They are good looking, clever, capable, holding fine positions that they would like to swap off for a home with the right man, but it seems to them that all the desirable husbands they meet have already been taken by some previous lady. Also, that men look upon an efficient business woman with the dispassionate gaze of a fellow worker instead of the eye of sentiment. Therefore she thinks that the society girl has a better chance to marry than the business girl.

Wrong. It may be true that not every woman who starts out on the husband chase makes her kill, but it is indisuptable that the one who hunts where the hunting is good, and the game plentiful, has a better chance of luck, than she who stalks her prey in barren pastures where seldom a deer roams save those who are protected by either the old age limit or the baby act.

The girl in business is in the one place where men most abound. She is thrown daily and hourly into close association with them, and if she has any charm to conjure with she has the best place in the world to work it. Moreover she has this great advantage. She has the man off his guard. In society a man knows that he is pursued, and it is up to him to be foxy enough to make a getaway, if he can. In business, he falsely imagines himself safe, and keeps no watch for the pitfalls that may be laid for him.

That business is the first aid to matrimony, and the fatal handicap to woman's success in commercial life is a matter of common knowledge. The managers of the telephone company, and big dry goods stores all unite in saying that Cupid keeps their forces perpetually crippled, and business men hesitate to advance clever and capable young women to the positions their merits entitle them to, because about the time they become indispensable they up and marry and leave. One big corporation will not employ a woman under forty because that age makes a sort of dividing line between those who are pretty sure to marry, and those who probably won't.

If the business girl, then, doesn't marry, it is pretty sure to be her own fault, and there are two reasons for this. The first is that she knows men far better than the society girl does, and has fewer illusions about them. The woman who works with a man has such a close-up view of him that nobody except his wife ever gets. She sees him without the veneer of his society manners. She sees him when he is sick, and when he is well, when he's tired, and worn, and nerve racked, and full of anxieties and fears, and she sees exactly how he reacts to all the strains of life.

It is easy enough for a man to be a carpet knight, and say beautiful and chivalrous things to a girl he sees once a week, until he looks to her like an understudy of Sir Galahad. It is easy enough for a man to puff out his chest, and brag about the big deals he has pulled off, and to throw his money around when he takes a girl out, until he makes her think he's a second Rockefeller, and as good a spender as Coaloil Johnny.

But no man lives who can put anything over on the girl who takes his dictation, or checks up his sales. She has his number to the decimal point. She knows whether he's ready to protect a weak woman, or if he is making a fool of a silly little cash girl. She knows the measure of his ability, and just how far he is likely to go. She knows whether the money he spends is wrung out of the thin pay envelopes of poor scrub women or not.

And, knowing these things, she can forecast what the life of the wife of such a man would likely be, and very often it makes her job look mighty good to her. For she can quit when she gets tired of it and the wife can't. Moreover no mean man treats a female employe as he does his wife. He doesn't dare to.

And the buiness girl with her good job is far more choosey about whom she marries than the society girl is. It is the privilege that her estate of independence gives her. The girl who stays at home and who has no fortune of her own, feels that she must marry because she must have a meal ticket. She can't expect her father to support her forever. Also she must marry to get something to do to keep her from perishing of boredom.

The business girl has an interesting and absorbing occupation to fill her thoughts, and her own pocket book, so she can afford to pick and choose when she comes to selecting a husband, and not take just anybody as the dependent must do.

Of course plenty of business women don't marry, but it isn't because they couldn't.

To Remove Scorch Marks

Scorch marks on linen can generally be removed in this way: Press the juice from two peeled onions and add to it about a tablespoonful of well grated white soap of good quality and two ounces of fuller's earth. Stir these ingredients into a teacup of vinegar and then put the mixture in a vessel on the fire to boil. Boil for five or ten minutes and after the solution is cool spread it on the scorch marks, rubbing it well in.

WASH THE MATERIAL

After the material has dried wash it and the marks will, in most cases, disappear. Where the scorch mark is very deep the process described may have to be repeated.

Clove Turtles

Clove turtles make amusing decorations for cakes. Each turtle is made from a plump raisin and six cloves. Insert a clove in one end of the raisin until only the bud can be seen. This will form the head of the turtle. On each side push two more cloves to act as feet, first breaking off the bud part and leaving only the claws. For the tail push the bud of the last clove into the top of the raisin so that only the end of the stem is seen.

BEAUTY COLLECTION

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REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead cuticle skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 8 1923

Expert Sees Need For 2,500,000 Cars

BY CHARLES CLIFTON
(President, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce)

As the automobile business comes into its twenty-fourth year and gets a more mature perspective on its progress, it is able to see that among the fundamental currents working for its success are these:

1. Public demand for individual flexible transportation.

2. The time saving value of the motor car and motor truck which pays for their expense.

3. The fact that the prosperity of the motor vehicle business is an aid to general prosperity.

4. The definite organisation of the national highway program which has resulted in 10,000 miles of new roads being built in 1922.

5. The replacement market for cars and trucks going out of use which should call for about 1,800,000 motor vehicles in the coming year.

6. Growing need for motor transportation in foreign countries.

7. Improved engineering and service stations, which make the modern car and truck a constantly reliable means of transportation.

SEES GRADUAL INCREASE

These forces are fundamental, and they will continue to pile up a substantial demand for motor cars and motor trucks as the years go on.

The year 1923 will be one of steady prosperity. The production should be in the neighborhood of two and half million vehicles. This is the 1922 figure, and the 1923 output may go 10 percent to 25 percent ahead of it, as some economists predict. On the other hand, the 1922 total included some motor vehicles which would normally have been purchased in 1921 had general business conditions been favorable.

The outlook for 1923 is good. Farming conditions are reported to be improved. As one-third of all the cars are owned in rural sections, the recovery of the industry's best customer should have a favorable effect on the business.

General business is on the increase. The automobile industry may justly claim some credit for this, as it was the first to show a marked improvement.

Further, the production of increased units of transportation creates economic wealth through the time saving and rent saving value. This has been particularly noticeable in the truck field where the railroads are using motor trucks to relieve congestion at terminals and in the passenger car market where the motor car is opening up new suburban areas, bringing the farmer into closer touch with the town, increasing the efficiency range of the doctor and enabling the salesman to cover his territory more thoroughly and more quickly.

CARS AT BEST VALUES

Another factor which should tend to maintain the rate of output in the motor vehicle plants is the fact that automobiles are now being offered to the public at the best values on record.

Passage of the Federal Highway act late in 1920 by Congress with authorisation for three years appropriations has placed the road program on a definite basis. Under this act Government funds must be concentrated upon a main highway system consisting of not more than 7 percent of the total mileage of highways in each State and the immediate effect has been a decided advance in construction and maintenance.

Thus far the excise taxes on the motor vehicle have not been removed, but the taxes on railway transportation have been eliminated. Highway transport is an essential auxiliary to rail and water travel which is of particular benefit to the farmer. This fact has been so well established in the past few years that it seems safe to assume Congress will reduce this tax when and as finances permit.

The formal approval last year by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the container car and motor truck joint tariff of the New York Central Railroad makes it possible for the larger shippers to enjoy store door delivery of their merchandise through movable containers loaded at shippers' platforms and conveyed by motor truck to and from the railroad yards, thereby saving expense and delay.

MOTOR BUSES ON RAILROADS

Such railroads as the Seaboard Air Line, Philadelphia and Reading, Canadian National Railways, Washington and Old Dominion and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, this past year have replaced the steam locomotives on some of their branch line operations with motor buses equipped with flanged wheels.

Reduction of insurance costs paid by automobile owners, notably the important item of theft insurance, has been diligently sought by the insurance committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Methods are being developed for identification to discourage stealing. State laws governing the sale of used cars are having a helpful effect.

The automobile industry, like others, has been seriously handicapped during the last several months by freight car shortage. With production exceeding records, the industry has resorted to the use of open freight cars and extensive driving over the highways from factories to dealers. Were it not for these expedients, the industry would have been seriously handicapped, as indicated by the fact that of the 1922 production of about 2,500,000 machines, over 750,000 were taken on their own wheels from main plants and assembling plants to the market.

Twenty-five service associations have been organised during the last three years. These are societies in various cities devoted to the improvement of the repair business, with the aim of rendering more economical and more prompt care for the owner's car.

The question of automobile legislation both on taxes and traffic is in the foreground at present, with forty-three State Legislatures scheduled to meet this coming year.

When A Motor Car Is Like A Piano

Paris, Feb. 23.—When is an automobile not an automobile? Or to be more correct, when is an automobile like a piano? This is the difficult problem which a police court here recently had to solve. A witty magistrate found the solution when he imposed a small fine on a chauffeur and reprimanded the French tax office for the lightness of such fines.

The case concerned that of the young owner of a new car who had driven it from the factory to his home without a number, lights or license.

"You say you drove the car?" said the magistrate. "Then you were at fault. When you buy a piano you do not expect to wheel it home. You have it carted there. You should have done the same with your automobile. In any event I believe you will get off much cheaper with a fine as compared with the cost of transportation nowadays. Pay 30 francs and you can go."

The car owner paid and then figured out that to have the car transported from the factory to his home would have cost him 2,000 francs.

Automobiles Used For Lion Hunting

From Africa some months ago came reports of automobiles being used in hunting lions. The increasing range of territory thus afforded is said to be one of the principal causes for the rapid extermination of game on that continent. Now, from Arizona, comes the report that the government hunters charged with the duty of shooting mountain lions and other pests have found the automobile of such use that local stock men have chipped in to pay for gas, oil and other supplies not furnished by the government.

Thus another occupation which smacked of the old frontier days undergoes a transformation. The government has long paid hunters to patrol game preserves with the special purpose of killing cougars and wildcats. These hunters had their days and horses, and week after week ranged through the preserves, living much as did the pioneers who first penetrated into the forest wilderness in search of the western waters. Their fare was simple, occasionally enriched by venison cut from a deer just killed by a mountain lion, and sometimes even by the use of mountain lion meat itself. One of the hunters in northern Arizona had a permit from the government to shoot wild horses—the most elusive of game—in order to provide meat for the dogs. So difficult was it to come close enough to a wild horse that one was shot but rarely, and the dogs, as a rule, were fed on the meat of the wildcat or mountain lion that they had treed. It was a slow and leisurely life, constantly on horseback, riding through virgin forests or across desert plains.

All this, however, the automobile is changing. Instead of setting forth on horseback and scouring the land, the hunters today can go by automobile to a neighborhood where there have been recent depredations, taking their dogs in the car, and then start out in pursuit of the offending animal. Such a process may pay, but it loses in sportsmanship what it gains in efficiency. Hunting by automobile will hardly appeal to true lovers of the chase.

General Motors Gives Workers Stock Bonus

The General Motors Corporation is distributing to 6,000 of its employees 270,000 shares of common stock and 7,000 shares of the 7 percent debenture stock. This distribution represents the accrued portions of the bonus awards under the plans of 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1922 made out of earnings from those four years.

The approximate value of the securities being distributed exceeds $4,500,000 at current market prices. As a result of the operation of the bonus fund one out of every eleven stockholders is an employee of the corporation and one out of every twelve employees is a stockholder.

Pierre S. du Pont, president of General Motors, has written a letter to employees, in which he inclosed the stock certificates. This letter says, in part:

"The original bonus plan has been modified so that in the future stock awarded will be distributed one quarter immediately and the balance in three annual installments. Also, the matured installments of bonus heretofore awarded are to be distributed. In accordance with this modification certificates of stock are now being sent out to the bonus beneficiaries of 1922 and to those of other years as well."

Automobile Trade Better In S. Africa

Motor trade in South Africa is at present in a very satisfactory position, says Trade Commissioner Stevenson in a report to the Department of Commerce. It has been very difficult at times to reconcile the differences between general conditions and the steady demand for new cars. The trade is brisk in the main centers in South Africa and even the agricultural sections are showing signs of improvement. The number of cars in bond has been so reduced that it no longer constitutes a menace to the trade, although a serious matter for the few firms in whose hands the remaining cars are concentrated. The general tendency toward lower prices that has prevailed in recent months has contributed substantially to the increase in sales while another important factor has been the lower cost of motoring.

Passenger car imports into the Union of South Africa for the first half of 1922 were very good considering the general economic conditions that have prevailed since the first of the year. Whereas in the whole year 1921 only 802 American passenger cars were imported, 854 were imported in the first six months of 1922, and 421 of them in May and June. Imports of Canadian cars in the first six months of this year were 959, compared with 1,010 in all of last year. Combining the two, we find that 94.03 percent of the entire imports were of American origin as compared with 87 percent in 1921. The United Kingdom was the second largest exporter to this market, the six months total being fifty-nine machines of a value of £27,279. The total number of passenger cars from all sources imported in January-June, 1922, was 1,928, valued at $373,047.

France is the only other country that has any particular share in the present trade of South Africa. Thirty cars valued at £8,139 were imported up to July 1 as compared with thirty-four worth £11,991 last year. As before, practically all are "Renaults." Germany sent in only fourteen cars.

Arizona To Grow Long Staple Cotton

Continued development of the Salt River Valley of Arizona where an extensive irrigation program has reclaimed thousands of acres of former desert land, will insure a suitable yield of long-staple cotton, according to P. W. Litchfield, Vice-President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., who has just returned from a survey of operations of the Southwest Cotton Co., a subsidiary of the parent Goodyear company.

"We have now 10,000 acres planted in long-staple cotton and 8,000 acres of alfalfa in a country which was recently the happy hunting-ground of the rattlesnake and gila monster and whose only vegetation was prickly cactus," said Mr. Litchfield. "Alfalfa is a splendid ground-breaker and preparatory crop for cotton.

"To get the particularly high-grade Pima cotton which we need, selected seeds only are used. With the increase in the demand for cord tires it is essential that we shall always have available a supply of long-staple cotton, which is the basis of long-mileage cord tires, and which we use exclusively in our product. No finer cotton than the Salt River variety is grown anywhere else in the country.

"To guard against the boll-weevil which has ravaged other cotton producing districts, an embargo has been placed on the importation of seeds from other states. None but home-grown seeds are used.

"A big factor in the extension of cotton production has been the steady increase in road-building, fostered by the civic-spirited people of southwest Arizona. More than $8,000,000 have been spent in the last few years in one county alone in roadbuilding. The difference between the almost roadless condition of the country a year ago and the fine road system of the present day is marked indeed. Formerly progress was very slow owing to the heavy dusts or ankle deep mud.

"The road system will increase the comfort of living and the material prosperity of the valley, and will be the means of attracting sterling citizens who will develop the country's natural resources more than ever."

China Motors Is Now Widespread Organisation

One of the most progressive concerns in the trade is China Motors owned by Messrs. Max and Leon Friedman. This well-known firm operates the Star Garage in Bubbling Well Road and the Eastern Garage in Soochow Road, and has extensive workshops for coach-building, painting, etc. at 8 Toorburn Road. They have a branch also in Peking, and do considerable business through their connections in Tientsin, Harbin, Hankow, and Amoy.

China Motors are the representatives of Messrs. Dodge Brothers, whose popular car is a familiar object on the streets of Shanghai. They also find ready sales for the Chandler, the Cleveland, and the Hupmobile cars for which they are the agents in China. The "Indian" motor-cycle is also in their hands. Vehicles of British manufacture which they represent are the Standard passenger-car, and the various products—lorries, fire-engines, watering-wagons etc.—made by the famous firm of Leylands, Ltd.

They do a large car-hiring business, and for the convenience of their numerous customers have had direct telephone connections with both the Star Garage and the Eastern Garage installed in the leading hotels and cafes, with their own attendants in charge.

Tokio Auto Tax May Be Redueed

The special committee which is now considering a further reduction of the Tokio automobile tax for 1923 has as yet come to no definite decision. An announcement will be made this week, however, and it is hoped that the Tokio tax on automobiles will be cut still further. The reductions already announced—15 percent on privately owned automobiles and 20 percent on cars for hire—will go into effect on April 1.

Local automobile dealers agree that a substantial reduction in the local tax on automobiles is all that is needed to make 1923 a good year in the local markets—probably the best year since 1919. Sales of passenger cars are increasing, government departments and contractors are purchasing trucks and the general outlook is improving.

Sale and Fraser's new Ford showroom in the Morunouchi Building will be formally opened on Wednesday, March 14. No effort has been spared to make this one of the finest automobile showrooms in the Far East. It is located on the ground floor, and takes up the south-western corner of the building.

The City of Tokio has purchased a 10-ton road roller, made by Lafly of Paris, from Takata and Company. This roller is driven by a 40 horsepower four-cylinder motor. It is now being assembled and will be delivered early this week. It will be used in the city.

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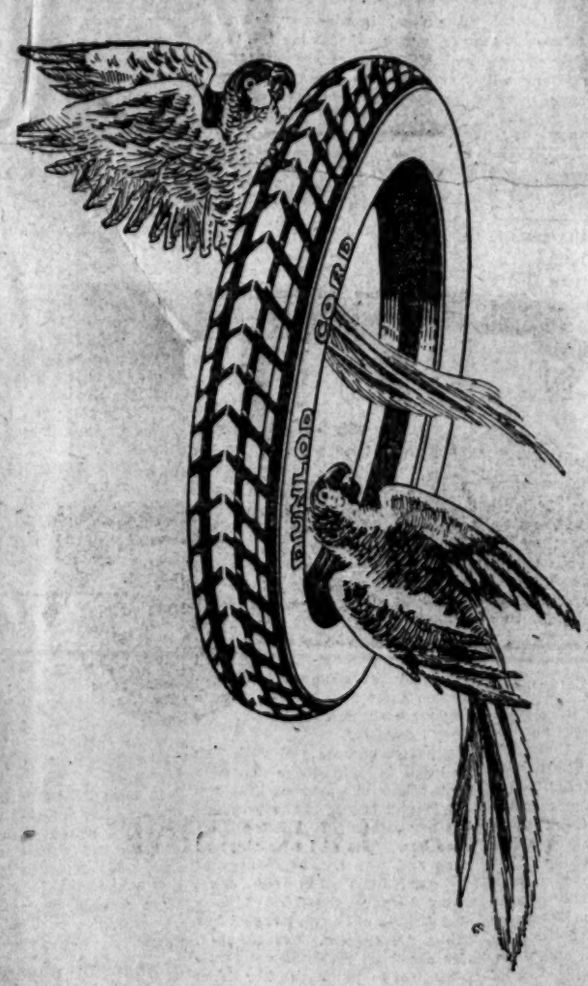

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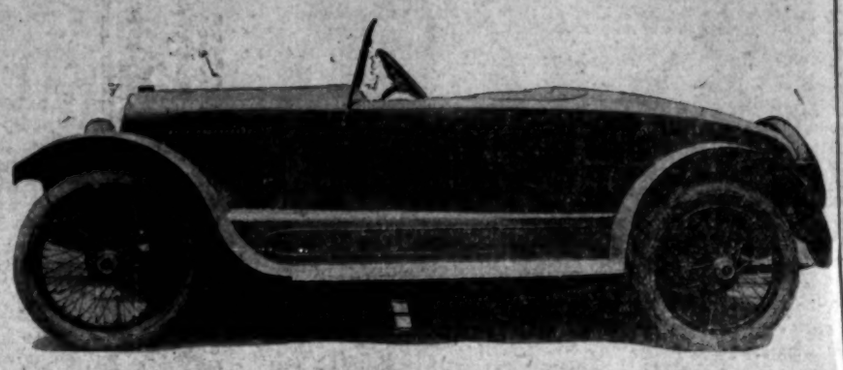
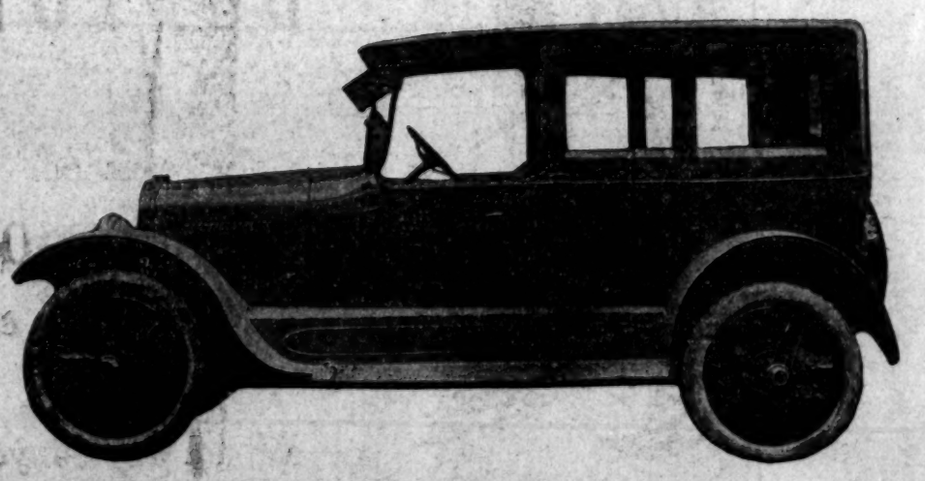


1923 Model

BUICK SPEEDSTER



1923 Model BUICK LIMOUSINE

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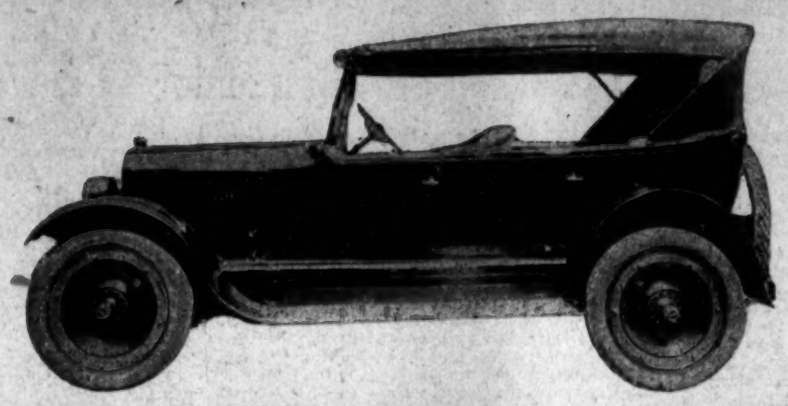

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PEKING SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

Abundance Of Furs And Fish Make Kamchatka Fairyland

A land of unrivaled beauty, made up of towering mountain ranges eternally capped with snow, and low lying valleys through which run rushing rivers a land alive with myriads of wild game and washed by seas containing fish in quantities which make a livelihood an assured and easy one; a land populated by peace-loving and interesting peoples who are always glad to extend to a traveler the hospitality of their meager homes and insure his well-being in a land popularly known as a wild and frozen country; a land which offers to the commercial world vast resources in the form of valuable furs and fishes:

Such is the word picture painted of the peninsula of Kamchatka, a Russian territory rising out of the sea 1,200 miles north of the Japanese port of Hakodate and extending for 1,000 miles further north to the Asiatic mainland, by Mr. Christian Petersen of Yokohama, who has spent much time in this little-known land, and hopes to return there some day among the fur hunters and salmon fishers. Mr. Petersen has lived in Yokohama for four years, but before coming here he hunted in the forests of Southern Kamchatka, fished along its western coast, and came to appreciate what is in store there, says the Japan Advertiser.

OWN PROPERTY THERE

Mr. Petersen is an enthusiast of this northern country and owns property in Petropaviosk. Hope to visit there again is the result of his desire six years ago to come to the Russian Pacific Coast to engage in fur trading and fishing. At that time he was living in Copenhagen, but for years he had spent much time in Northern European countries bordering on the North Baltic Sea, and had come to love the life of the North. As a result he crossed European and Asiatic Russia and came to Vladivostok where he first took up life among the Russian fishermen and fur traders.

He came to Vladivostok with the expectation of buying furs and later going on to America to dispose of them on the markets of the larger cities. In the fall of 1917, however, the Russian rouble collapsed and his career as a fur buyer was ended. It was then that he turned to Kamchatka and was soon the owner of a house which faces immediately upon the harbor of Petropaviovsk. From that time until the latter part of 1919 his interests were entirely Kamchatka and most of his time was spent in and about the port of Petropaviovsk. In 1919 he came to Yokohama to buy equipment for his fishing operations along the Kamchatka coast. Although planning to be in Japan only a short time he became interested in business interests in Yokohama.

BEAUTIFUL WATER TRIP

Mr. Petersen has made the voyage from Hakodate to Petropaviovsk on numerous occasions and he declares it to be one of the prettiest short water trips in the world. From Hakodate the boat skirts the island of Hokkaido and then proceeds northward through the Kuriles, the physical continuation of the Kamchatka peninsula to the south. These islands are snow capped throughout the greater part of the year. The trip of 1,000 miles is transgressed through normally calm seas, and Mr. Petersen says it is one of the most fascinating trips he has ever taken.

Although the extreme northern island of the Kurile group, Shunshu, is hundreds of miles away from the mainland of Japan the authority of the government of Japan extends to it and is thus brought within seven miles of the Kamchatka shores. This island is inhabited by a small colony of Japanese fishermen who gain their livelihood by the life on the sea and small trading operations with villages along the extreme southern shores of Kamchatka. It is volcanic and practically nothing can be cultivated in the soil.

The town of Petropaviovsk, although containing only about 1,000 inhabitants, has long existed and has the best harbor on the entire Kamchatka coast. It is the headquarters of all the fur traders and fishermen of the peninsula, and it is there that foreign traders go with their schooners to barter for cargoes of furs in exchange for the goods of the West. Several traders with headquarters in Seattle call at Petropaviovsk yearly and carry away thousands of valuable fur skins in exchange for cotton cloth, rifles, boots, canned foodstuffs and ammunition.

DARK-SKINNED RACE

The people of Kamchatka consist of several native tribes who are a dark skinned people with a dialect of their own, native Russians who have emigrated there from the mainland and a race now known as Kamchatdales, being the offspring of the natives and the Russians. The Russians now make up about one third of the population and the remaining two-thirds are either natives or Kamchatdales. All of them are peace-loving people, according to Mr. Petersen, and crimes among them are rare. Around the southern end of the peninsula and Petropaviovsk most of the population is Russian and are engaged in hunting during the winter and fishing in the summer.

"Petropaviovsk is one of the most beautiful little towns in the world," Mr. Petersen declared in describing this far northern settlement. "It is situated in a beautiful bay and behind it rise ridge after ridge of mountains, the peacefulness of which is broken by four volcano peaks which rise far above the general level of the ridges. Two of these are active all the time and at night great tongues of flame shoot into the sky. The sides of these peaks have never been climbed, although many men have come to the peninsula and attempted to win the honor of being the first to scale their sides.

"Petropaviovsk is a fairly modern village with wooden sidewalks, wooden houses, a motion picture theater and a dance hall. When traders come in from the mountains they seek a change from the routine and then the motion picture hall is busy and the dance hall resounds with the thump of heavy boots on the hard wooden boards. During the summer hunting and fishing in the neighborhood makes it an unexcelled place in which to spend a few months in the open.

12 ACTIVE VOLCANOES

"The peninsula of Kamchatka is split in the center by a double range of mountains which extends from the northern extremity almost to its southern shores. In these two ranges there are 12 active volcances and 26 extinct craters. On the eastern side is the peak known to the natives as Klyutchevskaya, which is approximately 17,500 feet high. It is the most active of the entire group and erupts continually. It is believed to be the highest active volcano in the world and has been visited by many scientists. Thus far none have been successful and today the lonely peak remains uncharted. The sides of the mountains are heavily coated with timber which as yet is untouched by lumbermen. It is Mr. Petersen's belief that when the territory is opened to the trade of the world the timber resources will become one of the richest of all branches of trade of the Peninsula.

"At present the fur bearing animals make up a great source of the wealth of the peninsula. Among the most important furs are bear, red and white fox, cross fox, reindeer, sable and otter. These skins today are bringing enormous prices in other lands and the man who can procure a large number of them during a winter season can rapidly accumulate great wealth. Kamchatka today is one of the richest fur bearing countries in the world. Sable hunting is difficult and the chance of killing the animal after several days of tramping through snow are so slight that the skins will always be expensive in fur markets.

"For seals the Kamchatka coasts are one of the world's richest hunting grounds and the the killing is conducted yearly under the direction of the Russian government. The Tchinsula and adjoining islands are the only districts in the world where sea otter are now found. The cape of Lopatka, the extreme southern tip of the peninsula, and one of the Komansdorski Islands off the east coast, commonly known as Copper Island, comprise the grounds on which these animals are found, and only a few of them are killed yearly. On the Lopatka cape about 14 of them are killed yearly and on the Komansdorski island only about twice this number are taken each year. These are the only places in the world where these pelts can be gotten and the animals are closely guarded by the Russian authorities. The skins are small and of a dark brown color. They are worth approximately $2,000 (gold) each after they have been cured.

ANIMALS STILL NUMEROUS

"The lower two-thirds of the peninsula is given over entirely to hunting fur bearing animals. The hunters travel in parties of three to five men on dog sleds far into the mountains for months at a time and return only when their supplies have become exhausted or their sleds are laden to capacity with pelts. They then return to Petropaviovsk where the pelts are stored until spring when traders from other countries come and bargain for them. Thousands of dollars worth of furs are taken fom the peninsula yearly, but in spite of this the animals are plentiful and often come into Petropaviovsk and become half tame from being close to a settlement.

"Another rich resource of the peninsula is the fish which abound in the waters surrounding it on all sides. Salmon and herring are the most numerous and millions of them are caught each year by the Russian and Japanese fishermen who live along the coasts. The east coast of the Kamchatka River is in the center of the richest fishing grounds, and near its mouth is a large cannery which prepares the products for the Japanese and American markets. On the west coast there are no canneries and all of the fish are dried and salted. The Japanese are numerous along the coasts and the Russians are centered about the mouths of the numerous rivers. After the fish have been dried, salted and smoked they are placed in barrels for States.

REINDEER ARE USED

"The breeding of reindeer is slowly developing into an industry of large proportions, and the natives are learning scientific methods in raising these animals. Throughout the northern portion of the peninsula and on the neighboring mainland reindeer are in wide use for drawing sleds, as the snows remain on the ground throughout the year. The animals are valuable for this purpose and are cheap, almost any native being willing to trade a full grown animal for a small amount of cloth or ammunition. These people do not come down into the southern portions of the territory, but are visited yearly by the traders from Petropaviovsk who barter for their stores of furs and split fish, and then bring them to the southern port for shipment during the spring and summer.

"Politics occupies a small place among the interests of the people of Kamchatka. Furs and fish are the main resources, and it is in these they are most interested. Petropaviovsk is the official seat of the government, which is Russian. There is a small export tax on goods exported and slight local taxes to maintain the local governments. Other than this there is no government and the people are left to themselves. As to the actual conditions there now in this respect due to the recent changes in the Russian government of Siberia I have no knowledge, as I have not been in Kamchatka recently."

Mr. Petersen is to leave Japan April 14 for Copenhagen. He will remain there for a short while and then return to Japan. He was no definite plans for returning to Kamchatka, but hopes to again visit that country soon after his return from Europe.

Straining The Heart

The power of the heart may be easily determined by the following respiratory test: The individual sits comfortably and takes a deep inspiration; then he holds his breath and at the same time compresses his nostrils. As soon as he can hold his breath no longer the number of seconds is noted.

A person with a good heart should be able to hold his breath from thirty to forty seconds without much subsequent shortness of breath. A person with a weak heart can hold his breath only from ten to twenty seconds, and then marked shortness of breath will follow.

It does not follow, however, that because one satisfies himself in this or any other manner that he has a good heart, that he can subject this organ to undue heart strains, as in competitive athletics. Severe exertion, carried to the point of nausea, faintness—or actual fainting—great breathlessness and pain and fulness in the head is never advisable. Competitive sports always need careful medical supervision.

But these remarks do not concern athletes solely. Heart strain may be caused by cranking an automobile, pumping up a tire, strenuous lifting, carrying a load too far or too rapidly, running or climbing, especially in those no longer young. An acute dilatation of the heart so produced may be only temporary, or it may require a prolonged rest cure.

Rest will also go far to prevent heart strain in the course of acute infections of any sort.

The Balloon Spider

A most up-to-date animal is the balloon spider, which has a flying machine of its own for Sunday afternoon and holiday outings.

Two advantages are that the balloon is built at home and there are no repair bills.

The spider constructs the craft by spinning gossamer in the shape of a hammock and then widening it.

It has bow lines and a body just like a regular balloon. When it is finished, the spider puts his family aboard for ballast and waits for a sailing breeze.

Then he breaks the cable and the craft soars upward on its journey.

Thus Mr. Spider and the little Spiders experience all the joys of the family flivver, but none of the inconveniences.

New York Leading London As World's Greatest Port

J. H. Estill, Order of the British Empire, commercial manager of the Port of London Authority, made an address recently in that city in which he spoke of London as the leading foreign trade center of the world. He made this statement without reference to the facts, relying upon the fact that the supremacy of London has been acknowledged for many years.

Figures pulled out from the maze of statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce and the Port of London Authority reveal the fact that New York has definitely passed the British city as the premier port of the world. The race is still close, and London may forge ahead in any particular year, but the records of the calendar year 1921, which are now at hand, show New York well in the front.

In value of exports and imports and in the tonnage of ships entered and cleared in the foreign trade, the two measurements of the greatness of ports, New York leads London by a comfortable margin. The commercial center of the world has crossed the Atlantic. Whether it is to remain depends upon future developments, especially upon legislation by Congress to aid American shipping and foreign trade.

N. Y. TAKES LEAD

In 1921 the volume of shipping which used the Port of London aggregated 34,087,000 net tons, including both foreign and coastwise vessels. The exact proportion of coastwise shipping is not given in the records, but from other sources this is estimated at 5,683,000 tons, leaving a foreign tonnage of approximately 28,400,000. For the same period the foreign tonnage using the Port of New York amounted to 31,937,000.

The value of exports and imports at London for 1921 amounted to $2,730,000,000, with pounds sterling converted to dollars at the rate of $4.50. Foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the same period reached $3,062,000,000.

The comparison between the two ports accordingly is shown as follows:

	New York.
Foreign shipping (net tons)	31,937,000
Foreign trade (export and import)	$3,062,000,000
	London
Foreign shipping (net tons)	28,400,000
Foreign trade (export and import)	$2,730,000,000

WAR BROUGHT INCREASE

The war contributed greatly to the advance of New York and the decline of London. In 1913, for instance, the shipping at the port of London, including coastwise vessels, amounted to 40,000,000 net tons. At that time the British capital held the financial supremacy of the world, which helped to a large extent in maintaining its lead as a foreign trade market.

At present New York holds first place as the world's financial center, due chiefly to the concentration of gold and a stronger fiscal situation. International loans have been floated to a greater extent here than in London since the armistice.

The fact that New York has gained leadership in both foreign commerce and finance is no assurance that London will not recapture its former position. The pound sterling is climbing rapidly towards parity, when it will make a strong bid for recognition as the outstanding medium of exchange. British shipping is recovering more rapidly than American from the post-war depression. In fact, privately owned American vessels are speedily disappearing from Atlantic trade routes. The alliance of British shipping, manufacturing, insurance, banking and export industries is strengthening the combination which was disrupted by the war.

GROWTH IS RAPID

The Merchants' Association recently compiled an illuminating statement on the importance of New York City as a commercial center. These facts give the reason; in addition to the geographical location of the port as the chief gateway for the foreign commerce of the country, why New York has reached its dominant position.

Interest attaches to the statement that in 1897 the revenue from customs collected at the Port of New York amounted to $118,000,000 and in 1922 to $220,000,000 because the last named figure is approximately 65 percent of the total revenue of the United States from import duties.

To accommodate the shipping that brings this enormous revenue to the United States Treasury, it has been necessary since 1897 to make physical changes in the port by increasing the depth of the harbor channel from thirty to forty feet at low water, and to widen Ambrose Channel to 2,000 feet, shortening the distance from Sandy Hook to the upper bay by about three miles. This affords safe entrance to the largest vessels afloat. The piers for berthing the great ships now number 670.

These are some of the factors which make the Port of New York the supreme port in the United States.

During the twenty-five years since 1897 the City of New York has spent a vast sum on public improvements, among which may be mentioned $300,000,000 for subways; $200,000,000 for additional water supply; $50,000,000 for new bridges and $95,000,000 for dock construction. These outlays are in the nature of profit-earning capital investments, the profits of which will eventually extinguish the debts incurred and return a surplus to the public treasury.

Attractive Negligees

BY RITA STUYVESANT

What is more cheery in cold weather than lounging robes, kimonos and negligees?

A practical negligee for the woman who does not have time for the luxurious lacy boudoir gown is made from crepe in copen, rose, orchid, peach or wistaria, with sleeves and neck faced in white.

It is a simple slip-on model being merely a long strip of material folded in two, with an opening for the neck. This is bound with bias binding, and the sides are also bound to form long draped sleeves. Slits are cut for a narrow girdle. But perhaps the most interesting note of this kimono is the embroidery in black and white yarn, in the shape of spoked wheels, here and there on the crepe.

A little more elaborate is another negligee of georgette crepe lace and crepe de chine. This is appropriate for boudoir wear, and suitable for the winter bride. There is a slip of accordionpleated crepe de chine with pointed scallops and sleeves and bodice of soft cream lace. Over this is an apron tunic of the georgette pointed in the front, and forming a long trailing scarf in the back.

COLUMBUS AT THE BAR

Among those called to the Bar at the Middle Temple recently was Mr. C. J. Colombos, who although his name is spelt differently, is a descendant of the famous navigator, Christopher Columbus.

Diego Columbus, son of the discoverer of America, was appointed Governor of the island of Chios, in the Ægean Sea, and the family settled there, adopting in time the Greek method of spelling their name.

The father of Mr. Colombos was actually born in Chios, but he himself was born in Malta and is a British subject. He is an LL.D. of Paris and Brussels and for the past year has been a student with Mr. Campbell Lee of the Middle Temple.

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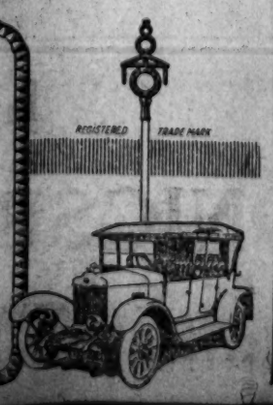

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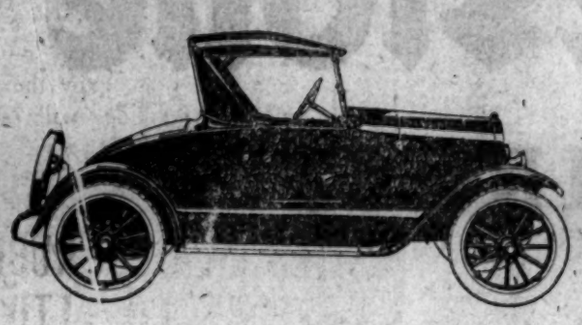

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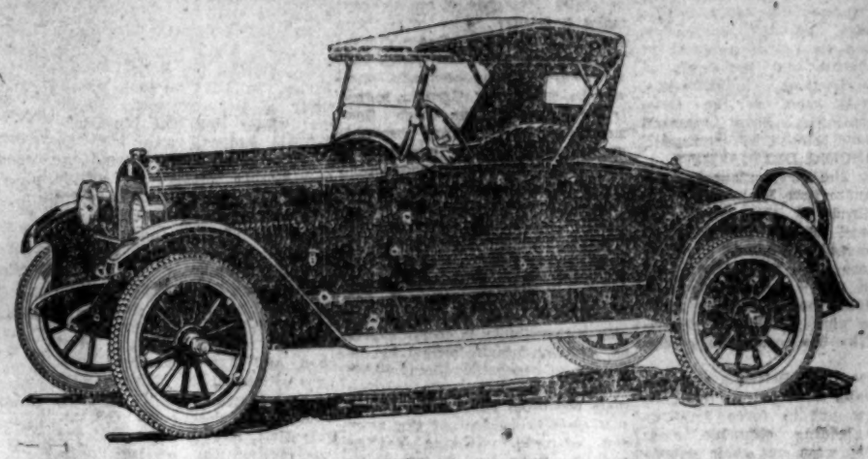

DURANT

Specifications of STAR

Continental Red Seal Motor.
Disc clutch.
Autolite lighting, starting and ignition system.
Selective type transmission, three speeds forward and reverse.
Water pump cooling system and fan.
Spicer universal joints for drive shaft.
Semi-eliptic underslung springs, extra length.
Gasoline feed, eleven gallon tank at rear of chassis, with Stewart Vacuum system, and Stewart Vacuum feed line.
Extra large braking surfaces.
Front and rear axle, Timken manufacture.
Tillotson Carburetor.
Warner Steering Gear, adjustable worm and gear type.
Oiling system, pump force feed type.
Tires 30" x 3½"
Wheels, Wooden, Standard demountable rims.
Wheel Base 102"
"Alemite" Lubricators.
Speedometer, Gauges, Tools, and usual equipment.

PRICE Tls. 1050 With Starter and Demountable Rims.

PRICES OF OTHER MODELS ON APPLICATION

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of two new makes of cars in Shanghai. While neither the STAR nor DURANT have been represented heretofore, we feel confident that they will be as well received in the East as in America, where both of these cars have made an instantaneous success in the sales field, owing to their sound design, mechanically, and to the manufacturing organization behind the production of them. The reasonably low prices of these cars place them in an entirely separate and distinct class, and are possible because of the large output of the DURANT factories.

Initial cost, and really economical upkeep and operation, are factors which must appeal to the man who wishes to have a car which while smart and neat in appearance with sturdy mechanical worth does not embody expensive and heavy equipment.

The STAR is an ideal car for office work etc., seating five persons comfortably, and represents a sound investment in motor transportation facility. As may be seen by the illustrations, we can furnish this car in a variety of body types, which embraces all practical designs for passenger or light delivery usage.

The DURANT being of heavier construction, but retaining the economical operative features of the lighter car offers another type for larger seating and carrying capacity.

These cars are designed and built by W. C. Durant, who has been identified with the success of the Buick, Cadillac, and the Locomobile, and we feel that the popularity of the larger cars will be shared by the smaller and lighter product of this powerfull organization.

Coupled with this, we offer the owners of these cars, courteous and intelligent SERVICE and advice at all times, when needed; reasonable and fair charges for work other than that embodied in the guarantee which accompanies the sale of our cars, and our assurance that we beleive the STAR and DURANT cars to be good, honest products, and capable of serving their purpose to all reasonable satisfaction.

We shall be pleased to call at your request, and demonstrate these vehicles, at your convenience.

Specifications of DURANT

Four cylinder motor, 3 7/8 bore x 4 1/4, stroke special design.
Disc clutch, dry plate type.
Autolite two unit lighting and starting system. Special type ignition.
Selective type gear shift, three speeds forward, and reverse.
Centrifugal water pump and fan cooling system, honeycomb radiator
Spicer universal joints for drive shaft.
Extra large and long springs, semi-eliptic, underslung type.
Stewart vacuum feed gasoline system.
Internal and external brakes, large surface.
Front and rear axles, Timken roller bearing equipped.
Tillotson carburetor.
Special design steering gear, 17" walnut wheel.
Pump force feed oiling system.
Cord tires, 31" x 4" straight side, front and rear.
Wheel base, 109".
Artillery type wooden wheel, with demountable rims.
Speedometer, full instrument board, tools, and full equipment
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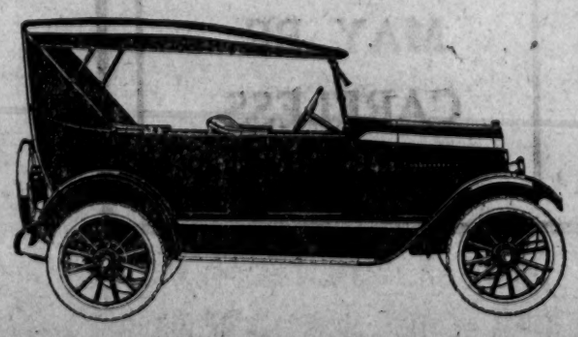

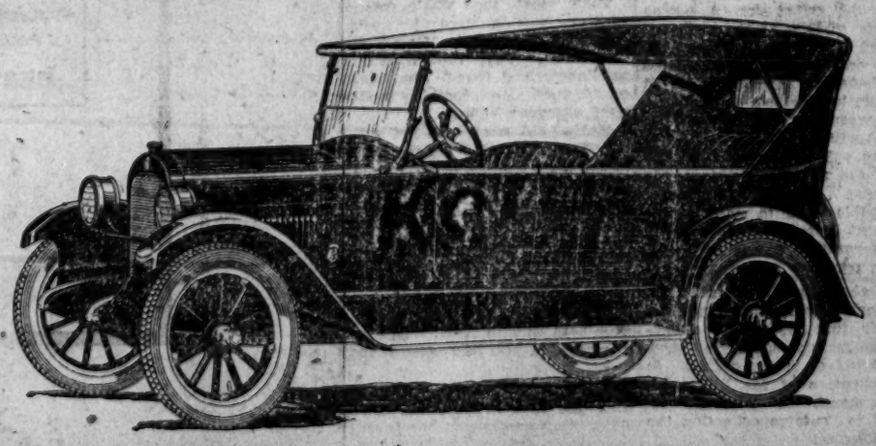

Germany's Artful Dodging

By R. M. Bryan, Editor "The Black Diamond"

What have been the conditions in Germany during the four years since the armistice? No sincere attempt has been made on the part of the government or of its people to honestly settle the reparation question. While the mark depreciated almost daily the leading bankers and industrialists unquestionably aided in its flight, unhindered by the government.

The leading industrialists were making hay while the mark was falling, thus leading to the present situation, wherein London bankers in position to know estimate that three interests alone, Stinnes, Krupp's and Thyssen, have been able to hoard away in foreign countries, far removed from the possibility of German government confiscation or taxation, the equivalent of $1,000,000,000, or more than the German government has paid France over a period of four years. And if these three industrialists have been able to salt away $1,000,000,000, what sum would represent the values in dollars today of the currencies, securities and investments of every nature that thousands of other German industrialists, equally as keen as the three aforementioned, have removed from their beloved "Fatherland?"

SHIPPING OBLIGATIONS

Under the circumstances, is it any wonder that France and Belgium, tired of the delay and threatened delays that England had imposed and would continue to impose upon the collection of the just Allied claims, determined to take the bit in their teeth and see what could be accomplished by the occupation of the Ruhr?

A leading British shipping paper calls attention to the policies now put in force by Germany's leading shipping companies to wipe out their debentures, issued before the war on the paper mark basis, while a carload of this depreciated currency can be purchased for a few nickels. Thus the Hamburg-American Line will on April 1 be in a position to discharge a pre-war made obligation to pay the then equivalent of about $11,000,000 for between $2,000 and $3,000 (at today's exchange values), while the Norddeutscher Lloyd will also discharge its obligations with about the same ratio of trouble. And if these two concerns of world-wide repute, doing business today with practically all countries of the world and collecting for the same on a gold standard basis, elect to thus deal with their shareholders, who, for the major part, are unquestionably Germans, what are we to think of the much vaunted German honesty?

THE 40 PERCENT COAL TAX

In the matter of the non-collection of the 40 percent tax assessed against all coal mined in the Ruhr, which taxes were in turn available for use by the German government for paying its reparations, France and Belgium had another instance of government and industrialists conniving, so that the industrialists would be benefited and the Allied countries would be left waiting for their payments.

This is a matter that came out in Germany around the middle of January, and apparently the American newspaper correspondents over there did not attach any importance to it, as no one here appears to have heard of the incident.

It would appear that this 40 percent tax on coal was to be paid the government currently; that is, as collected, or as often as once a month in any case. Thus, judge the surprise that was created when admission was made in the Reichstag committee on January 16 by the government representatives that the government had allowed the coal owners to defer payments of part of the coal tax within the last few months. The sum involved at that time was 22,000,000,000 paper marks. The entire tax was deferred for the month of September; half of the October tax was deferred, and the entire tax for December.

It was stated that the September tax has since been collected, and that the October portion will shortly be called for. A person has only to look at the exchange rates of October 1, 1922, and today to see how these coal owners have benefited through the kind consideration of their government. The government in the final settlement will fare just a little better than will the debenture holders of the several big steamship companies. But the transaction will enable them to make a true statement as to their inability to meet reparation payments.

THE RESULT OF EVASION

The above instances of German ingenuity to evade payment of their just reparation obligation are merely cited to show what has led, in my opinion, to the occupation of the Ruhr and, after a month of peaceful attempt to enforce collection the application of the mailed fist. There should be no question as to the result. Germany must give in or have her industries crumbled or forever lost.

M. Barthou said on January 13 that it was not the intention to follow Bismarck's policy of iron. France was not seeking either the death or ruin of Germany. He said, further, that in order for France to live she must be paid.

To my mind, the grievous mistake of the invading army was the postponement of military action. The statements issued last week, if issued on January 10 or thereabout, would have brought about a much different situation today. The Germans, apparently, can only understand Bismarckian methods.

AS REPINGTON SAID

Lieutenant Colonel Repington, the noted British military expert said on January 23:

"The Ruhr is the base of the pyramid of German industry. We cannot say what incidents, outbreaks, repressions, strikes and sabotage may follow France's action and Germany's determination to resist. But even if events may make it harder than ever for France to be paid and may diminish the value of France's gage the main effect of the economic war will be to destroy German industry, a consummation which Germany will largely have brought upon herself by her own action. The Germans try to mislead opinion by every means open to them. The occupation of the Ruhr is not illegal. . . . The Germans are daily inciting the Ruhr people to resist and create incidents, if not bloodshed. They will appeal to the humanitarian sentiments of the world. That is the plan. But German responsibility is deeply engaged, first by default, second by declaring an occupation illegal which is not illegal, and thereby inciting their people to resistance."

A careful perusal of the news and editorial comment dealing with the Ruhr invasion since the date of the above statement will show how fully Lieutenant Colonel Repington's prophecies have been carried out.

Thoughts That Actually Kill

A mystery of the human brain was revealed recently when the case of a man who had "hanged himself by auto-suggestion" was reported. It was stated that although his chin was resting in a handkerchief fastened to the bed in his room, there was no sign that he had been strangled.

Death, said the doctor at the inquest, was, in his opinion, due to the man's thought that he was being hanged, and his heart accordingly failed.

This was in all probability the correct explanation of the occurrence. Every movement made by the body comes directly from the brain. The whole body is guided day and night by the mind and there is no reason why some people who possess sufficient willpower should not, with a little practice, make themselves absolute masters of their own bodies.

Some Eastern magicians are able to go for long periods without food, and apparently it does them no harm. They have subordinated their bodies to their minds. Others have exceptional powers of endurance merely because they have so trained their bodies, with the mind as teacher, that they are able to perform things which, though apparently physically impossible, are not mentally so.

Many ordinary natives in the East possess this power of conquering their bodies with their brain.

Two cases are cited by a writer in London Tit-Bits, and these were vouched for by friends who had come in contact with the persons concerned.

The first case was that of a native in Ceylon who had stolen a piece of land from another man. He had managed to secure the title-deeds and declared, once these were in his possession, that he was the owner of the plot. Whereupon his enemy cursed him with the words: "May you die an awful death."

That night the whole native quarter was aroused by wild blood-curdling shrieks from the thief's hut. They rushed to his assistance, and found him lying on the floor, alone, writhing in the most appalling agony.

Medical aid was given, but with no effect. He died before dawn in the most ghastly agony anyone can conceive. Medical examination showed that there was nothing the matter with him. His fear of the curse had acted upon him to such an extent that it had murdered him.

The other case concerned two native women, great friends, who were both ill with fever. They sent messages to ask how each other was.

One day the messenger reported that the first woman was dead. The news was given to her friend who sat up and said: "Then I am dead, too." She lay back and was dead in a second or two.

"When Hongkong Was A Barren Rock"

Engineer-Captain Edgar C. Smith, O.B.E., R.N., is contributing a series of articles to Lloyd List on some famous ships. In one article, he notes that steam dispatch vessels were first used in the Royal Navy in 1822, but another ten years passed before we possessed a steam sloop, and Navarino in 1827 was fought under sail. He proceeds:

The first of the gunboats for the East India Company was the famous little Nemesis, built during the winter of 1839-40. From the very beginning a veil of mystery surrounded her and she became the "hush! hush!" ship of her day. Flat in the floor, the absence of a fixed keel led to her being fitted with two center board lifting keels 7 ft. long and and 5 ft. deep. Her engines, of 120 h.p. by Forrester and Co., of Liverpool, were supplied with steam from two flue boilers with six furnaces. From the first she was commanded by one William Hutcheon Hall.

Hall had joined the Navy as a volunteer and had served in China and on the West Coast of Africa. In 1836 he took up the study of steam vessels. As his first officer Hall had Lieutenant William Pedder, who left the Nemesis in China to become the first harbor master and marine magistrate of Hongkong, where his name is perpetuated by Pedder's Wharf (now, alas, changed to Blake Pier without apparent reason).

The career of the Nemesis from the first was full of excitement and interest. As completed, she carried two 32-pounder pivot guns and five 6-pounder brass guns. Finished in March, 1840, she left Liverpool for Portsmouth whence she cleared for Odessa. Only Hall, however, knew of her true destination. Leaving Portsmouth on March 28 she crossed the Bay of Biscay to Madeira, and in July entered Table Bay.

FIRST ROUND THE CAPE

The Cape had never before been rounded by an iron vessel. Soon after this, misfortune befell her. Bad weather set in and in the night of July 17 the sea smashed one of the paddle wheels. Next day cracks were discovered in her side plating, and the crippled ship crawled into Delagoa Bay, which proved a very harbor of refuge. After a voyage from England of over six months she arrived at Point de Galle, Ceylon, and there the crew learnt that they were to go further East, and, if necessary, fight the Chinese.

Of the voyage of the Nemesis to Penang, to Singapore and to Macao, nothing need be said. Once in Chinese waters her light draught, her handiness and the skill with which she was managed made her the best-known ship in the fleet. She was the first to pass the Bogue forts—the Dardanelles of China—and she surveyed many branches of the Canton River. She was employed in the capture of Amoy, and her gallant commander was the first to climb the city walls. In the subsequent operations against Ningpo in the Chusan Islands, and off Woosung she was ever to the fore. It was at the taking of Woosung that sailing men-of-war were first towed into action by steamers lashed alongside, a practice successfully repeated at the bombardment of Sebastopol during the Russian war.

The naval force at the capture of Woosung comprised the Cornwallis, 72 guns; Blonde, 42 guns; North Star, 26 guns; Modeste, 18 guns; Columbini, 16 guns; Clia, 16 guns; Algerini, 10 guns; two wooden steamers, Sessostris and Tenasserim, and four iron steamers, Nemesis, Phlegethon, Pluto and Medusa. All the steamers belonged to the East India Company.

The success of the operations at Woosung, as also at Shanghai and Nanking, which led to the treaty of Nanking, and the opening of the five Treaty ports, was very largely due to the use of steam vessels, without the aid of which the campaign might have been prolonged indefinitely or have proved altogether impracticable. After the conclusion of peace the Nemesis was sent back to India. "Nemesis" Hall, as he was always afterwards called was made a commander in 1843, and appointed executive officer of the Victoria and Albert, Queen Victoria's first steam yacht. He afterwards commanded the paddle frigate Dragon and the screw steamship Blenheim. He died in 1878, at the age of 81.

Are *You* Driving on—

Firestone

TIRES?

If not—see us—

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

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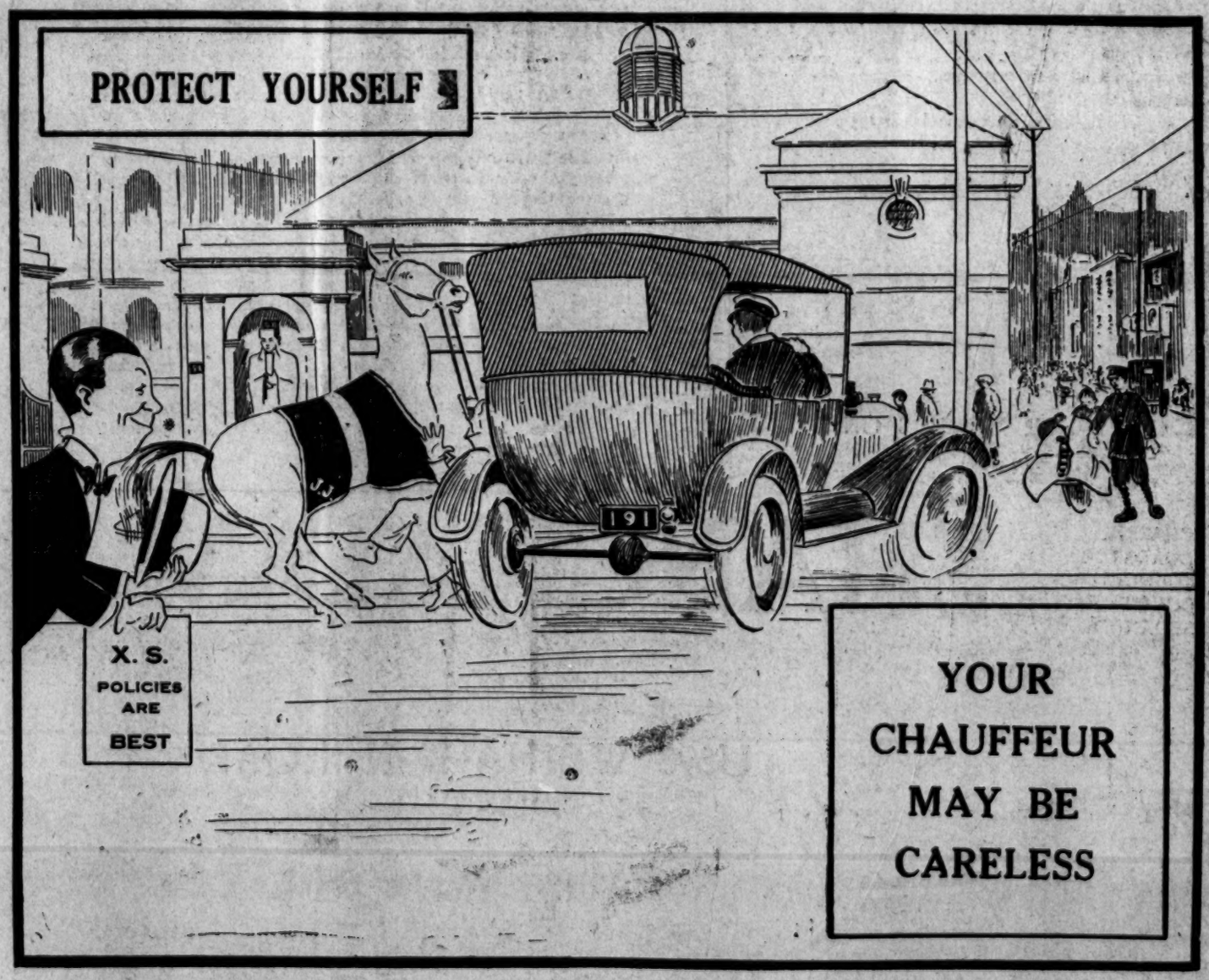

EVEN WHEN A WOMAN DOESN'T SWALLOW FLATTERY SHE LIKES TO TASTE OF IT

China Press Sports

SOME ARE MORE AFRAID OF MEETING A FRIEND IN NEED THAN AN ENEMY

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, APRIL 8, 1923

ENGINEERS SCORE WIN OVER CLUB

Contest Rather Slow, Due To Warm Weather And Late Season

JONES IS INJURED

S.F.C. Handicapped By Absence Of Some Good Players

BY WHISTLE

Football is dead for this season in Shanghai as was amply demonstrated in the game for the Engineers' Cup, a yearly fixture between that Team and the Football Club for the Trophy: the only consolation being that extra time saved a draw and prevented a replay.

Both sides had an assortment of players who do not usually appear in the respective jerseys of the Clubs, and on the whole the Engineers' had collected the larger number of footballers, though their Victory was really due to the retirement of Jones whose knee went early in the second half, but even then they only achieved two goals in the extra time, to which the Club agreed though short of their best man.

The game opened, as it continued scrappily, the Engineers with the wind behind made the first attempt when Tordy shot an easy one straight to Large.

A bit of combination on the left brought the Club down, but Whittaker's pass found Coulcher at an awkward angle and it went wide.

An easy chance then fell to the Engineers but their outside left patted the ball to Large, and Evans followed a moment later with a wild shot.

Smith got away for the Club and passed in, but the inside right refused to shoot, and placed the ball nicely for Wilson to clear.

A little Engineer combination looked hopeful, Robson and Evans working down but the latter put over, and Tordy followed by putting an easy pass wide when he had only Large to beat.

Suddenly the Club developed two dangerous attacks. Whittaker passed to Coulcher who rushed through and shot, Turner got there just to interpose his foot, and saved finely at the expense of a pretty sore foot. A moment after, a nice pass came right across but Keith was slow to it, and put behind.

POINTLESS HALF

The second half opened with the Club pressing, helped by the wind, and from a corner Keith placed outside the upright.

Evans and Robson then put in some good work, the former finishing with a dangerous dropping shot which Large cleared nicely; and the same player immediately afterwards finished a fine effort by Robson with a stinger which hit the bar.

The Club replied with a rush by Coulcher but he was smothered by the defence.

At this point Jones retired, and the Engineers began to press consistently, but they wasted chance after chance by lying offside.

Large was playing well, Falconer and Evans both testing him with difficult shots, but they were unable to register and the whistle went to a pointless draw.

Playing extra time, the Engineers were not long in getting through, Falconer ran down and put a beauty across, Tordy shot softly, and Large failed to clear, the ball fell behind him and Tordy tapped it through.

Knight missed an open goal, and then Smith passed in to Robson who shot from a difficult angle, beating Large who was screened by the back. No further score ensued, and the Engineers took the Cup, after what was about the feeblest Final in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

For the Engineers, Turner played a fine game at back, and Falconer was the pick of the halves, they had two forwards, Robson and Evans, both of whom played clever football.

For the Club, Jones was the mainstay of the defence till he retired, and Ewing was playing well.

They had one forward, Coulcher, but he was smothered between Crawford and Turner with Wilson backing up, and had about as much chance as the proverbial tortoise shell Cat.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The deafening roar of the typhoons and rains
Are about to be shorn of their might,
In fact to depart—a professor explains—
And the trams will be silent at night.

* * *

The Fire Brigade motors with screechers that blare:
"Look out, or your dead," will all turn,
To be peaceful, and silent, and Pett will declare:
"In quietness my money I'll earn."

* * *

The coolies that manage the rickshaws all day
Won bobbery-bob o'er their fare,
And Sun Yat-sen's forces in Canton will stay
With no Northern troubles to air.

* * *

We wont have the vendors supplying the food
At midnight, to those who want rice;
O'er telephone calls we wont then have to brood,—
And that we'll agree will be nice.

* * *

Just think of a peace; of a silence intense;
Of a city unheard through the day;
But alas! This must wait till our science invents
A WOMAN WITH NOTHING TO SAY

* * *

We have quite an interesting week before us in the way of dramatics. I note that the Court neidge-Holloway Company is playing "Bull Dog Drummond" on Monday and Tuesday. This play had a great run in London. Allister, who is with the present band of players, appeared with Du Maurier in the original performance. He will take his old chief's part tomorrow. He bears a most extraordinary likeness to the creator of "Raffles." We know he also resembles him in the quality of his acting. I think we can anticipate a big show.

On Wednesday the company will produce "The Faithful Heart." I don't know what it is about, but I fancy it must be something sweet and sentimental. All good playgoers are sweet and sentimental, and so I hope to see you all there to enjoy the play. Thursday will see "Abraham Lincoln" repeated. Nobody should miss this. It is the play that stamps this crowd as something above the ordinary. Holloway is immense. But I wrote columns about him and the play last week, and if I dont cry "Halt" I'll go into ecstasies again over a wonderful play and a great portrayal.

On Friday and Saturday "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure" will be given and this will conclude the season. If we haven't always liked the plays, we have never had a word to say against the playing. I didn't say a word about "The Bird Of Paradise." I couldn't without being rude to the author. It gave Allister and Powell opportunity to supply excellent character part but the play bored me to despair.

* * *

FIVE PLAYS

I had a long chat with Holloway on Thursday last. Let me advise you at once that he is to talk to the B. W. A. at their headquarters next Friday at 5.30 p.m. I hope the ladies will extend invitations to the mere males. I know that what he will have to say to the Dramatic Section will be well worth listening to.

Talking about plays the actor-manager affirmed that there were five really great plays written during the last generation. Here they are: "The Admirable Crighton." "Mary Rose". "Dear Brutus," "Milestones," "Abraham Lincoln." Note that three of them were written by Barrie. Note also that the A. D. C. is shortly to produce "Dear Brutus."

I asked Holloway to tell me why he thought these were the outstanding plays of the past thirty years. He did so. I would liked to have had a shorthand reporter to take down every word he said. I hope he will repeat himself next Friday. He told me that a playwright needed to appreciate "Fantasy." That he ought to seek the portrayal of a whole man or woman, and to intensify that portrayal. Barrie has these two essentials. He gets under the skin of his audience, because he is so thoroughly human that he simply oozes humanity over the footlights.

It is a matter of making us see ourselves as others see us. The

(Continued on Page 2)

COMMISSION TO LIFT THE BAN ON JOHNNY WILSON

New York Ring Moguls To Allow Him To Fight

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, April 6.—Johnny Wilson, the middle-weight champion, will be found battling around this vicinity before many moons.

The solons are satisfied the champion has done plenty of penance and Wilson has decided that 'tis about time for him to do some fighting before he is forgotten by the populace. The return of the champion will be welcome in more ways than one.

FRIENDS CONFIDENT

His friends believe that he can lick any man his weight and his enemies are cocksure that the first good man he meets will take his crown away. If such should happen, they assert, the middleweight class will not remain in such a state of quietude.

As far as his fight with Harry Greb, the cause of his enforced retirement, that will hardly ever take place. Greb isn't keen on getting down to 160 against such a terirble body puncher as Wilson.

He may tell the public that he is anxious to fight Wilson, but take it from us he is not. In all probability the first man Wilson will be found battling will be Mickey Walker, the welterweight champion.

READY TO FIGHT

Jack Bulger, manager of Walker is trying to induce Wilson to accept the match. It can be said that when Wilson is officially informed of his reinstatement he will not hesitate to fight.

Wilson has been in strenuous training for the past few weeks and is slowly getting around to his proper condition.

He realises that his long layoff won't help him in the slightest, so he must whip himself into first class condition to be able to defend his title.

When Mike McTigue arrives in the country he will once more try to coax Wilson into battle. Mike feels certain that if he gets the opportunity he will lift the baubla from Wilson's dome.

MRS. HICKLING IS COMMITTEE CUP WINNER AT GOLF

Mrs. Lofling Captures Bogey Competition; Other Results

The following are the results of the competitions held during March. The Committee's Cup (Kiangwan) was won by Mrs. Hickling.

Results

The Bogey Competition (Kiangwan): 1st, Mrs. Lofting, 1 down; 2nd, Mrs. Lanning, 2 down.

Season Medal. (Kiangwan): There was no result owing to insufficient entries.

Bogey Competition. (Shanghai): 1st, Mrs. Scatchard. All square; 2nd, Mrs. L. J. Hughes, 2 down.

Club Cup. (Shanghai): 1st, Mrs. L. J. Hughes, 54-8-46; 2nd, Mrs. Scatchard, 56-9-47.

A friendly match was played between the Hungjao L. G. C. and the S. L. G. Club at Kiangwan on the 6th instant, resulting in a win for the latter by 1½ points, the following being the scores:

	Pts.
Mrs. Hickling,	0
Mrs. Lanning,	0
Mrs. Master,	0
Mrs. Johnstone,	1
Miss Coutts,	0
Mrs. Wright,	1
Miss Cox,	1
Total	3

	Pts.
Mrs. Stodart,	1¼
Mrs. Lofting,	1
Mrs. Ryde,	1
Mrs. Muriel,	0
Mrs. Sleap,	1
Mrs. Fletcher,	0
Mrs. Macdonald	¼
Total	4½

VARDON, WALKER, ROSS AND HAGEN ON GOLF RAMPAGE

Harry Shoots A 63, Cyril A 66, Alex A 65 And Walter A 67

Harry Vardon, six times British open golf champion, has equalled his own record for the South Herts Club's course at Totteridge by going round in the remarkable score of 63.

This is the third time during his 20 years' association with the club that he has accomplished such a score at Totteridge. The two previous occasions occurred during the same week about nine years ago, and everybody regarded his 63 as being safe from attack, even from Vardon himself. In point of fact, he only failed to beat it because on the 17th green he missed a foot putt.

He was playing the best ball of G. Ball, Dr. James Fettes, and Oliver Reeves, three medium handicap members, and was giving 9 strokes to this combination. He won by 5 and 4. His drives were always dead straight, and his iron and mashie shots were like those of his palmiest days. He began by laying a mashie shot dead to secure a 3 at the first hole, while, at the third hole he had another 3 by laying a driving iron shot 3in. from the pin. Although out in 31, he was only 2 up at the turn. His sole shot in the round that departed from the straight line was a pulled iron shot to the 7th, where he took a 5.

The course measures about 6,600 yards and Vardon's figures were:

Out: 3 4 3 4 2 4 5 3 3—31.
In: 2 4 3 3 4 4 4 5 3—32.

Cyril Walker of the Englewood Country Club broke the record on the Bellcair Florida, links when he went around the championship course in sixty-six strokes. Two weeks ago Captain E. F. Carter, the British golfer, played around in sixty-seven beating the record of Alex Smith Bellcair professional by a stroke.

The constantly decreasing record for the championship golf course at Pinehurst went down another notch under the attack of Alex Ross, Detroit professional, who turned in a card of 65 against a par of 71.

Walter Hagen, British open golf champion, broke the country club record at New Orleans in match play in covering eighteen holes in 67. The previous record of 68 was established by William Mehlhorn of Shreveport in the Southern open tournament last year. 3 3 2 1

Hagen and Joe Kirkwood of Australia defeated Mehlhorn and Wallie Nelson of New Orleans, 8 and 7, in the thirty-six-hole match.

PHILIPPINES WILL WIN SWIMMING, COACH DECLARES

"It seems as though our victory in swimming at Shanghai will be repeated at Osaka, judging from the good showing now being made by the young swimmers of the P. A. A. F." says C. J. Bott, chairman of the P. A. A. F. and the Far Eastern swimming committee, Mr. Bott is very confident that the boys will make good in Japan next Far Eastern Olympic Games. The Philippines, according in him, will send a much better swimming aggregation over than they had in the last two meets.

Every effort is being made by Mr. Bott to get the swimmers to get down to real training. He has sent letters to all organisations and schools who have swimmers to get their boys to report at Fort McKinley not later than April 1. There will be many candidates for places in the P. I. swimming team this year, Mr. Bott says. A number are expected to come from the University of the Philippines, the Army and the city schools.

In every event in swimming the Philippines will be well represented, according to Mr. Bott. There are three long distance swimmers who are practically sure to score points in the big meet, these being Arcangel of the Manila South high school, and Damang and Palanhudin, two swimmers from Jolo. The Philippines also has some stars in the short distance events. The fancy diving, which may be included as a competitive event in the next Far Eastern Olympic championship, is also being given attention by the local swimming.

Mr. Bott will be at Fort McKinley three times a week to supervise the training of the boys who will form the Philippines team.

-:- Mr. T. U. Yih -:-

A SKETCH by Juel Madsen of one of the Stewards of the International Recreation Club.

GEORGE ROSE IS HARRIER CHAMP; SEASON CLOSES

Eight Miles Proves Too Much To Draw Big Field

The annual Club championship over the long trail of eight miles of hard running took place yesterday and the race proved conclusively that eight miles is too far for most of the Shanghai runners, In a five mile race there are about twenty members who could all show up well but add the extra three miles and they are out of the running.

To come to yesterday's race runners were suffering from all kinds of complaints hence the poor showing. The race took place in fine weather. Public opinion seemed to favor G. Rose who won over the same course last year. It was 4. p.m. when the runners were sent on their long race, and there was the customary rush for positions,

Rose took up the running and made a pretty fast pace for about 3 miles when he eased up and the runners got bunched together, at the back of Kiangwan racecourse Atkinson, who has shown good pace over this same course, took the lead. On entering the new Kiangwan Road McKenna made the running, Rose keeping close behind with Atkinson. The latter took up the lead 1½ miles from home but Rose with a fine turn of speed went to the front. Atkinson and McKenna dropped back Rose winning full of running. He would be troublesome to any distance runners in Shanghai

It would be interesting to see him race over this course with someone to push him to a finish. Atkinson is the surprise of the Club this season. He runs with a big heart and races to the finish. In yesterday spurt home he eat the club veteran by about 20 yards in a slashing finish. The usual sealed handicap was cut out this year and race made only into a championship for the first three men home. No doubt another year the distance will be cut down to five miles.

First three men home:—
George Rose 1st
H. A. Atkinson 2nd
T. McKenna 3rd
winners time 53 minutes 3 seconds.

Busher Pines For Home, Quits Team

Tampa, Fla., April 3.—The lure of the training camp and a desire to make good in major league company held no charm for Kay Potter when thoughts of the home he had left could not be dismissed from his mind. Potter, a rookie pitcher reporting to the training camp here yesterday, from Indian Run, Ky., was missing today. He started home yesterday. The Washington American baseball squad had its second workout today.

American School Boys Have Big Program Of Sports For Spring Term

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

There will be heavy athletic schedules at the American School this spring, and following the return of the students from the spring holidays a succession of baseball games and track meets will be staged which will keep the schoolboys busy.

The baseball schedule includes games with Shanghai, St. John's, Nanyang, and Shanghai College, and matches will probably be arranged later with the Navy mines, and the East-China Olympic team.

Prof. Edmunds who coached the great basketball squad that came within a game of the Shanghai title last winter, will coach the lads on the diamond this spring. Edmunds is a great man with the stick and leather, and he should be able to turn out a team that will be a match for any bunch in the East.

Last year's battery, Hager and Squires, will again be with the S.A.S., and with more experience, Hager should go even better in the coming season. The young American School southpaw is a dangerous man with the club, and his track abilities serve him well while on the paths. Squires, besides being a valuable defensive player behind the plate, is a strong card on the attack, with a heavy wallop.

The infield will consist of fast, snappy players, mostly veterans from last year's squad. Captain Smith will probably be at his old position at second, and Dud Squires, Brewster, and Shipley will also be back.

In the outfield Lockwood and Parker will form the nucleus, and there are a number of promising new-comers that look good for a berth.

Practice will commence immediately upon the reopening of school, in preparation for the first game, which will be against St. John's University on the 24th. If Hager is in form by that time, he should repeat his performance of last spring, and hold the college men to few hits.

The track and field men will also be busy this week, training hard for the great schedule of meets concluded by Manager Pierce, the American School crack quarter mile runner. The School championship meet will be held on April 13 and 16, when new men will try out for the team which Coach Bartlett will send against St. John's in a dual meet on the 21st.

The meet with the Jessfield college team should be close, but the American boys are very weak in several events and they will have to clean up in others to bring up the score. Brewster, Pierce, and McDaniel are the only men available for the hurdles and the 100 and 220, and they will have to show immensely improved form if they expect to win from the college team.

The teams will probably split even in the field events, for McDaniel should capture the pole vault, and perhaps the high jump for the American lads. The school team is weak in broad jump and the weight throws, but Brewster, Squires, and Lipson should be able to add points.

Pierce will give St. John's a great race in the 440, and with good competition he should come close to 55 seconds, and the S.A.S., with Fisher, Read Hager, and Grafton, will possibly make a clean sweep in the 880 and the mile. Fisher holds the interscholastic mile record at 5:04, and Hager and Grafton are but a few seconds behind, though they will all need speed for the half-mile event.

The only trip will be taken to Kashing on April 28, for a dual meet with the Kashing Athletic Association. This will be more or less in the nature of a practice meet for the annual Interscholastic feature, on May 26, when the American School men will make a fierce effort to recover the Pierce Merriman shield, which went to the Thomas Hanbury School last year by a fraction of a point.

Altrock Slips One Over On Member Of Greens Committee

Nick Altrock is an enthusiastic golfer. In fact, the Washington comedian never misses an opportunity to play the game, whether at home or on the road. And he has many humorous stories of the links up his large sleeve. One is on himself.

Nick was playing at Chevy Chase last summer. Just as he was about to drive off a member of the greens committee came rushing up and launched a tirade against the diamond jester The member called Nick's attention to the fact that his ball was four feet outside the markers and that it was Nick's type of play that made it impossible for the club to maintain discipline of any sort. He added that markers were put down for a purpose and suggested that Nick learn the rules.

"Are you through?" asked Nick.

"I think I have said enough," replied the member.

"Well, then, let me tell you somatthing," thundered Altrock, "that is my second shot."

Stuffy McInnis Won't Go To Mack

Philadelphia, April 3.—"Stuffy" McInnis, recently unconditionally released by Cleveland, has declined an offer to again become a member of the Philadephia Americans, reports from the Athletics training quarters at Montgomery, Ala., said today. Manager Connie Mack said that he received a telegram from McInnis intimating that he had come to terms with another club.

FAVORITES RUN TRUE TO FORM

Second Extra Shanghai Race Meeting Lacks Thrills

ONE BIG DIVIDEND

Old Bill Beaten By Nordborg In First Start

Nice weather and a good crowd were the only distinguishing features of the second extra race meeting at the Shanghai track yesterday afternoon. Thoroughout the day the favorites ran true to form and only one dividend—of $298—gave the bettors big smiles.

Old Bill was beaten by Nordborg in the veteran pony's first start and with the big races but one month away Nordborg's performance makes the Bahnson pony look promising this Spring. Forest Fire threw his rider in the biggest field of the day, but otherwise the day was devoid of thrills and the races rather slow.

The complete results:

1.—The Gatwick Hurdle Race, 9 furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morris' grey Patsfield (Morriss)	161—1
Mr. Dem's grey Boulus (Maitland)	150—2
Mr. Beith's grey Liability (Rea)	152—3

Won by 3 lengths; 1 length. Time: 2:33 2-5.

Also ran: Pastures New (Dalgarno), Tivoli (Stand Lund), Sovereign Dahlia (Bremner), Seafield (Liddell), Twenty-two Carat (Macdonnell), Lark (Hitch), Pilgrim (Greig), Shake Down (Springfield), and Grangefield (Sassoon).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $9.10; Place 1st $7.10, 2nd $15.20, 3rd 12.50.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 392, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 300, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 450.

Unplaced: 135, 624, 9, 56, 305, 270, 361, 667, 340.

2.—The York Steeplechase, Over Loong-fei water jump, once around and in.

	lbs.
Mr. Wm. McBain's bay Patapouff (Liddell)	162—1
Capt. Bahnson's cream Nordborg (Stand-Lund)	152—2
Mr. John Johnstone's spot Wiltshire (Johnstone)	157—3

Won by ½ length; ½ length.

Also ran: Henry VIII (Hitch), Micawber (Maitland), Nonesuch (Dalgarno), Tussore (Greig), Sui Pien (Sassoon), Avalanche (Rea) and Pater Pan (Heinzerling).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $27.90; Place 1st $9.60, 2nd $32.90, 3rd $6.90.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 749, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 557, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 292.

Unplaced: 553, 456, 108, 505, 458 45, 465.

3.—The Liverpool Plate, ½ mile.

	lbs.
Mrs. Wm. McBain's dun Kewiki (Knoll)	147—1
Mrs. C. R. Burkill's grey The King (Brand)	162—2
Mr. John Johnstone's grey Silver Streak (Johnstone)	149—3

Won by ½ length; 1½ lengths. Time: 0.57 1-5.

Also ran: Jet (Bremner), Jason (R. S. Dallas), Dinna Forget (Patterson), White Iris (Moller), The Magpie (Hill), Baycroft (Liddell), St. Pauls (Bauld), Victorja (Maitland) and Archer (Heard).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $19.10; Place 1st $7.20, 2nd $6.60, 3rd $12.10.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 186, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 29, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 791.

Unplaced: 713, 631, 371, 425, 194, 45, 856, 665, 117.

4.—The Lincoln Handicap, 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Capt. Bahnson's cream Guldborg (Hill)	153—1
Campoz' bay Old Bill (Bremner)	155—3
Mr. John Johnstone's dun Pencastle (Johnstone)	152—3

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time: 2:42 2-5.

Also ran: Last Call III (Dallas).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win Div. $18.00; Place 1st $7.60, 2nd $6.90.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 884, 2nd

Pony Ticket No. 825, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 562.
Unplaced: 534.

5.—The Goodwood Stakes, 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Springfield's grey Tangiers (Springfield)	158—1
Mr. Nuggett's piebald Thomas a Becket (Knoll)	158—2
Mr. Redsik's grey Rouble (Johnstone)	152—3

Won by: a head; 4 lengths.
Time: 2:46 4-5.
Also ran: Tommy Lad (Moller), Kilmarnock (Maitland), Harbin (J. K. Brand), The Copper Bird (C. F. Taylor), Tyneside (Bremner), Dash (Hughes), and Seabird (Hill).

PARI-MUTUEL
For Win Div. $298.00; Place 1st $48.80, 2nd $9.30, 3rd $13.80.

CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 28, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 569, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 487.
Unplaced: 541, 447, 511, 523, 530, 274, 293.

6.—The Warwick Selling Plate. ¾ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. J. Spunt's and N. W. Hickling's grey Zandaam (Knoll)	150—1
Mr. Dod's cream Haining (G. A. Pollock)	143—2
Mr. Liddell's grey Carlington (Liddell)	153—3

Won by: ½ length; 3 lengths.
Time: 1:31 3-5.
Also ran: Easter Morn (Knight), Soeborg (Bauld), St. Lawrence (Edgar), Slive (Cornfield), Christmas Sale (Heard), Midland (A. N. Dallas), Wild West (Rea), Windcroft (Bremner), Little Dipper (Moller), Beaver (Johnstone), Free-and-Easy (J. K. Brand), Retentive (Hill), Scrooge (Maitland), Florina (Greig), Greyhound (Vida), Click Clark (Springfield), Forest Fire (Arthur), Peterkins (Elphin), Silvaplana (Stang-Lund), Moorfield (Ferguson), Forest Dream (Whitamore), Happy New Year (Macdonnell).

PARI-MUTUEL
For Win Div. $15.10; Place 1st $3.00, 2nd $72.30, 3rd $10.80.

CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 230, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 428, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 294.
Unplaced: 769, 849, 710, 925, 702, 988, 914, 817, 362, 933, 56, 465, 741, 337, 540, 802, 97, 629, 746, 939, 385, 695.

7.—The Doncaster Handicap, A Class, 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Day's white Re-Organisation (A. N. Dallas)	153—1
Mr. John Johnstone's grey Social Union (Johnstone)	161—2
Mr. Ma-ka-lee's The Knut (Moon)	146—3

Won by: 2 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time: 2:40.
Also ran: Artful Dodger (Brand), Christmas Card (Maitland), and Del Monte (Rea).

PARI-MUTUEL
For Win Div. $24.50; Place 1st $6.70, 2nd $5.90, 3rd $9.50.

CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 903, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 836, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 690.
Unplaced: 842, 704, 416.

8.—The Doncaster Handicap, B Class, 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Toeg's chesnut Fitzroy (Heard)	151—1
Mr. Toeg's piebald Seine (Whitamore)	138—2
Powhattan's chesnut Shake Down (Springfield)	163—3

Won by 1 length; ½ length.
Time: 2:42 3-5.
Also ran: Sunblaze (Knoll), Meadowcroft (Bremner), Standlight (Moller), Gratin (Brand), French Money (Maitland), Garpany (A. N. Dallas), Kishima (Macdonnell), and Slander (Rea).

PARI-MUTUEL
For Win Div. $19.10; Place 1st $10.90, 2nd $45.10, 3rd $16.00.

CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 231, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 435, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 491.
Unplaced: 780, 750, 287, 331, 377, 338, 950, 351.

9.—The Brighton Plate, 1 mile.

	lbs.
K-Gus' bay White Knight (Moller)	158—1
Mr. Toeg's grey Conqueror (Heard)	158—2
Mr. Nuggett's bay Pilgrim (Greig)	150—3

Won by: 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time: 2:07.
Also ran: Mistylight (Grayrigge), Laddie (Knight), Sir Colin (Knoll), Silvaplana (Wuilleumier), The Magpie (Hill), Kings Cross (Bremner), Paddington (Patterson), Mick (C. F. Taylor), and Girondin (Rea).

PARI-MUTUEL
For Win Div. $24.80; Place 1st $11.40, 2nd $.30, 3rd $33.70.

CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 936, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 396, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 464.
Unplaced: 833, 362, 123, 353, 822, 690, 345, 924, 892.

How Peace Inglis Beat Ned Turner And Then Received A Terrible Lacing

BY JAMES J. CORBETT

Ned Turner, a broth of a lad in his time, was a good example of how a man can run kerplop into defeat if he doesn't prepare properly. Turner was basking in the rays of the sunshine of popularity when Peace Inglis broke into the scene. Turner was the coddled hero, while poor Peace was just nothing. It was acknowledged that Turner was a great fighter. He admitted that himself. As for Inglis, he was so highly considered that few cared even to talk to him. Through some magic he managed to get a little backing and challenged Turner.

This was looked upon as frightful evidence of nerve on the part of Inglis, and to show him where he got off Turner decided to accept his defi. "I'll tame that little chit of a lad," was Turner's comment, and his friends cheered him on. Being a "topper" as far as the fighting world was concerned, Turner enjoyed himself immensely. When the match came around he didn't give it a second thought. A week before the fight he thought it might be a good idea to do some work and indulged in a little road exercise. As for the outcome of the battle, that never worried Turner in the least.

SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE

That's where he got the surprise of his life. Inglis toed the mark in perfect physical condition, for he was wise enough to know that he had to be good to stand up before a man of Turner's reputation. Ned was fool enough to think he could whip Inglis through his reputation. 'Twas the old story of a well-conditioned athlete overcoming a half-trained opponent, and after an hour and a quarter's milling Turner was left lying flat in the ring. Inglis jumped the ropes more t pleased with himself, for he had accomplished his purpose ... made a number of hooters eat their words.

Turner was terribly downcast over the defeat, as it cost him many of his supposed friends. He quietly stole away and got in active training. When he was fit he challenged Inglis for a return match. It took some time before he could induce Inglis to meet him, but it came around at last and when Turner faced Inglis he was a far different man than before. Turner gave Inglis a terrible whipping. He depended upon the "chancery" blow and it didn't take long before he had Inglis staggering. In forty-sixty minutes he had Inglis beaten to a frazzle and in a delirious condition.

DIFFERENT NOWADAYS

The second fight gives one a fair indication of how desperate were the battles in the past. Turner, goaded to desperation, did everything but kill the man who beat him. Not alone did he cut him up, but he battered him into a state close to insanity. A fight of that description nowadays would call out the police reserves. It was really a clash that reverted to the days of the cavemen. So one can readily see that we do thing better now than our predecessors in the fighting game. Just one more instance of the climb to deserved popularity and support.

Football Facts Worth Knowing

BY SOL METZGER

Q. On a very windy day our team was unable to kick off because the ball would blow off the tee. The referee would not permit one of our players to hold the ball. Was this correct?

A. Referee was correct. Rule 8, Section 2 states "The kicker's side must be behind ball when it is kicked." If a player held the ball he could not possibly be behind it when it was kicked, his hand being on the ball.

Q. A team which played us last Saturday built up a tee with mud from which to kick off the ball. We objected on the ground that a kick-off was made by placing the ball on the ground. The officials would not listen to our protest. Please advise me if this was right on their part?

A. The last sentence in Rule 6, Section 1 states that "It is allowable to scrape up the earth, but no artificial tees shall be permitted." Referee was correct in his ruling.

Q. I notice in the papers that Sanford, the Rutgers coach, is reviving the multiple kick in order to score the try-for-point after touchdown. But it strikes me this would be illegal as the multiple kick is neither a place kick nor drop kick. What do you think about it?

A. You are right. The multiple kick is not legal. It is neither a drop kick nor place kick. The multiple kick is made by kicking the ball as it rests in the hands of two players, no part touching the ground. It is not a legal play and should have been ruled against as a scoring play years ago.

Q. Isn't the old Warner play following an out-of-bounds illegal? You probably recall that when the ball went out-of-bounds and it was Pitt's ball, his center would snap it the moment it was put down on the ground and an end run resulted. Doesn't the team with the ball have to wait to play it until the referee has asked both sides if they are ready and then blows his whistle?

A. The play you describe could not be worked in a game where competent officials worked. Time is taken out every time the ball goes outside. Rule 14, Section 1. Play cannot start again until both captains signify that their respective teams are ready to resume playing.

Q. One of our backs was running interference and had but one defensive player to take out in order for us to make a touchdown. As he threw his body at this player the player turned and allowed himself to be clipped from behind, claiming the penalty for clipping. Referee allowed the penalty. We almost had a fight about it. Wasn't he wrong?

A. Referee's decision in a matter of judgment is final. If the player clipped an opponent from behind he should have been penalised according to Rule 21, Section 5 (c). If the referee said that it was clipping from behind that is final. You must accept the penalty.

Carlton Theater

A score of Ziegfeld beauties add zest and pep to Connie Talmadge's latest First National attraction, "Polly of the Follies," which is to be presented at the Carlton Theater beginning today. The picture depicts the story of a country girl who breaks into the famous beauty chorus for the annual review and the performance on the opening night.

To preserve the realism, the members of Flo Ziegfeld's Beauty Chorus then playing on Broadway were actually engaged to play their own parts in the picture. The result has been a bevy of beauty and a hurricane of action, the dance and ensemble numbers probably being the best ever presented on the screen.

The story introduces Flo Ziegfeld, the internationally famous creator of beauty choruses, in charge of the rehearsing of one of his reviews. It was impossible to wile Mr. Ziegfeld away from his office even for the short part in the picture, so Bernard Randall, who bears a close resemblance to Mr. Ziegfeld, took the part. He was complimented by Flo Ziegfeld when he saw the finished picture on his excellent characterisation. Kenneth Harlan, Connie's leading man in "Lessons in Love," has the male lead. "Polly of the Follies" was especially written for Connie Talmadge by John Emerson and Anita Loos and is an original story.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

name can be said of "Milestones." When we see that play we just look at ourselves at different stages of our development.

"Any man, playing the part of Lincoln who has not tears in his eyes at one moment, and a surging love for his fellows at another, should give up acting" said Holloway. From what he said I can affirm that "Abraham Lincoln" is his favorite play. He has played many parts. He has produced even more plays. But it is Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" that stands out as the pearl. We, who have seen the play, can readily agree with him. You, who have not, will take the opportunity of seeing it next Thursday. If you don't you will be the losers. But here I am going into more hysterics about the finest play I have ever seen.

* * *

CLAY PIGEONS

Letters have been received quite recently from the Nobel people—the people who know how to make cartridges—to the effect that on the good ship Samaria there are not only hundreds of globe trotters but among them are to be counted many well known clay pigeon shots. This has naturally proved of great interest to the local experts. As soon as the news was received here messages were sent out to challenge the visitors to a match.

We have polished off Hongkong and Tientsin at every game we have played them recently, and so it is only natural that our clay pigeon men should wish to add yet another sporting scalp to our records. Up to the present no definite word has been received as to an acceptance of our challenge, but as Mr. A. E. Stewart, the genial hon. sec. of the club remarks: "You see there are hundreds of people on the 'Samaria' and the ladies outnumber the men by two to one, and they must be consulted before any arrangements can be made."

The Clay Pigeon Club has, however, fixed upon Tuesday afternoon to shoot off the match, and I think there is little doubt that our visitors will all be ready with guns to the shoulder on that day.

I was asked to mention that all clay pigeon experts that happen to see these lines should make a date for Sunday afternoon—this very day—and be at the club about 3.30. We have a wonderful galaxy of performers. First and foremost is the veteran H. H. Read—the champion of many seasons. "Willie" Gande is also called. Algar has just returned and is therefore available. Nazar is ready I hope. McEuen and Barrett are both in the first class. Himrod, Gibson, Aldridge are others. If our visitors accept I think they will have quite an interesting story to tell when they land back home.

Mr. Stewart tells me that the annual meeting of the club will take place in the next week or so, and that a very successful season may be anticipated with lots of new members to make competition keen.

* * *

MORE INTERPORT CONTESTS

Hongkong wants to get back the flag which was carried to the shores of Shanghai last November by our cricket team. Therefore advices just to hand make known the fact that an eleven will be here about the middle or end of next month, and a right royal struggle should be witnessed. Our season doesn't really begin until after the Spring Races, but with this challenge in hand I suppose we shall see our cricketers in flannels getting their "eyes in" or finding a "spot."

* * *

DINNERS AND SMOKERS

The next few Saturday nights are to be busy. Some kind souls have asked me to attend them. Very nice too—for me. Next Saturday the Public School Football Club is giving a dinner at the Union Club. On the following Friday A. Company, S. V. C. is to hold a "Smoker" in the Volunteer Club. All past and present members are invited. On the very next evening The Recs are to celebrate a great season in their own pavilion. They certainly have something to celebrate this year.

There are rumors that the 28th is also booked for a "Special Smoker." That's nice.

"When in doubt—tiddilly 'um—blow your whistle!"

* * *

MORE THEATRICALS

Compton Coutts, who has been playing a good deal in London recently and will be remembered here for his excellent work as "Banty" and "The Man Who Stayed At Home," has gathered a company around him, and will invade us sometime in November next. His repertoire, I hear, will include up-to-date comedies and farces.

* * *

MIAOW

Once I had a little bird,
And his song
Was the sweetest ever heard.
He is gone—
Some cat got him.

* * *

Once I had a handsome beau
With a large purse—
Lots of cash to spend, you know;
I could curse!
Some cat got him.

* * *

A SCHOOL FOR LOVERS

"Perhaps that is one of the chief secrets of Gerald du Maurier's popularity; he makes love in such a real manner. The exact manner in which the ordinary young woman in the audience longs to be made love to (and every normal young woman does long to be made love to)....

"A nice little girl comes to me nowadays to do sewing. She is pretty enough for anything, and engaged to be married to a quite excellent young man. This little maid said to me, one day, in a wistful voice: 'Oh, madam, it would be nice to be made love to like Mr. Owen Nares does it in the pictures. I suppose love is never like that in real life, is it?' ...Here is a suggestion for Messrs. du Maurier and Nares. If ever they should happen to get old and lose all their money (most improbable happenings, of course) let them start an 'academy' for lovers; then the rich young man of Mayfair can take course after course of lessons, until he is turned out almost the perfect article that they are themselves, and Arry from the East can drop in of an evening for 'arf a dollar's worth of tips, and no more shall we hear of such conversations as the one supposedly heard in a railway carriage:—

"She: "Arry, don't cher love me?"

"He: 'Not 'arf.'

"She: 'Then why don't cher mess me abaht?'"—From the Wings, by "The Stage Cat."

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4. Channeled Guard
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KERMIT ROOSEVELT HUNTS WILD HOGS WITH AGUINALDO

Kermit Roosevelt harked back to days in the African brush when he visited General Emilio Aguinaldo at Kawit, Cavite, who took him on a hunting trip for deer and wild hogs. Roosevelt had no luck. One of the Filipino members of the party, however, brought down a wild boar.

"I had a very delightful day with General Aguinaldo and find him an excellent man and charming host," Roosevelt told Manila newspaper men. Luncheon was taken at Aguinaldo's quaint and spacious plantation cottage. Roosevelt is spending every possible moment in getting about to interesting places in the islands. He has visted Pagsanjan since returning from Baguio and hopes to get other hunting trips in before leaving Manila.

"The Hardest Battle Of My Ring Career"

BY JOHNNY WILSON

Boxing fans throughout the country, no doubt, would believe that I would name Mike O'Dowd as the opponent for the hardest ring battle of my career. If so, they have the wrong dope, because when I won the middle-weight championship from the St. Paul Irishman in Boston, and again defeated him in New York, I do not believe I was hit with a single real good punch. If I was I did not feel it, and in each case stepped out the ring without a mark.

The contest that will always stand out in my mind as the toughest tussle I have ever been in was the one with Knockout Sweeney, of New York, in New York. You know, Sweeney came from the lower East Side, while I was a Harlem resident, when I made my home in the big city. As Sweeney had cleaned up all the local boys in his neighborhood by the knockout route, and also quite a few boxers in my own section, a bitter feeling existed among the fans of both districts.

Up until that time, which was in 1915, I had been boxing about four years, but had had comparatively few matches. Despite the fact that Sweeney had it on me for experience, my gang got after me: "Johnny, it's up to you to get Sweeney; you've got to fight that guy and knock him dead."

FACTION FIGHT

Before I had decided, before I could answer "yes" or "no," the match was made. Well, my manager (not Marty Killilea, my present manager) agreed for my end of the bout, and I was to get 10 percent of the gross receipts.

Sweeney had agreed to the same terms.

The night of the fight came. The feeling among our respective factions, in the meantime, had become more bitter than ever, and when Sweeney and I met in the same dressing room we sprang at each other. For fully ten minutes we socked and rocked each other all around the little room, and handlers were urging us on when the matchmaker made his appearance pulled us apart and asked us to finish the fuss in the ring. "Give the crowd the same action, too," he said sternly.

What a sorry-looking sight we presented when we stepped into the ring. Those in the audience had learned about our dressing-room battle and everybody was all excited.

For ten rounds Sweeney and I slugged each other toe to toe and, oh, boy, what a fight! Some rounds went four minutes, I think, instead of three, for we battled after the bell in each round.

BATTLE AFTER BOUT

When the final bell sounded, back to our dressing room we struggled, leg-weary and all but out. But there was still a lot of fight spirit left in both of us, and as soon as we got together again behind closed doors once more we dived for each other.

Again the promoter pitched in, separated us and made sure that we did not get anywhere near each other until after he had released us with our pay for the pugilistic evening so fightingly spent.

Each of us received exactly $8.80, the gate receipts having been only $88. Outside, with our money tucked deep in our jeans, Sweeney and I again bumped into each other—this time, however, with a smile. After the ceremonial the ill feeling was off. "All for $8.80," was the only comment we could make to each other.

Paddock, Sprinter Practicing Jump

Los Angeles, March 27.—Charles W. Paddock, world's champion sprinter, has hopes of becoming a high jumper and is practicing for an hour each afternoon at the University of Southern California. He practices for the sprints only fifteen minutes each day.

It is said he is now jumping about five feet. He is 5 feet, 7 inches tall.

-:- Warwick Falls -:-

THIS striking action photograph shows Warwick, famous English horse, falling, after hitting a hurdle, at Hurst Park Track, in a race in which he was a heavily backed favorite. The jockey taking the tumble with him is L. Morgan.

Shimidzu Says Tennis Aids Friendship, In Radio Speech

Zenzo Shimidzu, the international tennis star who is a member of the trio which will represent Japan at the Davis Cup Tournament next fall, reached thousands of radio fans in the United States when he talked through the radiophone at the Waldorf Astoria February 18 about what he believes is the real value of tennis.

The occasion was a special radio program called "Japan Night," and other speakers whose words were broadcasted included Henry W. Taft, President of the American-Japan Society in New York City; Mr. Kumasaki, Consul General in New York; and Sessue Hayakawa, the movie star. The tennis expert, known as "Shimmey" among his many friends in New York, said in part as follows:

"It is a great privilege, honor and responsibility that is accorded me in this opportunity to broadcast some thoughts concerning Japan. I wish to emphasize the desirability of cultivating friendly relations between the United States and Japan. As I am familiar with the subject of tennis, I use that game to show that the same spirit that animates sportsmanlike players will tend to improve the relations which should exist between the people of the United States and those of Japan. I have derived from tennis many valuable lessons for life at large. The sportsmanship, consideration and courtesy which the game develops is not only one of its greatest charms, but it trains the character. Good feeling and consideration for the rights of your opponent are sure to elevate your own standards while it inspires respect in others.

RIGHT SENSE OF VALUES

"No better illustration of this has occurred than the proceedings of the United States Lawn Tennis Association two weeks ago, when delegates from all parts of the country gathered to consider proposals governing the game, which involved rights and privileges which tennis players will understand and which were of far more importance than appeared upon the surface. In spite of many differences of opinion, in one afternoon, without the slightest ill feeling or acrimony, the problems were settled to the satisfaction of all, because there was perfect understanding and right and justice prevailed.

"A great step forward was taken in the election of Dwight F. Davis as President of the Association and I am firmly convinced that under his personal direction tennis will advance to unexpected heights and the sportsmanship and agreeable atmosphere which surrounded the game continue to grow more permanent.

"It is peculiar of tennis, I repeat, that playing the game develops a real spirit of sportsmanship, consideration for others and all the attributes that go to make a gentleman and a friend. On the courts the question and prejudice of color, race or religion drop from sight. Why should not the people of warlike nations learn from this many things to their advantage. If, when serious problems arise, they could sit around a table and with the same spirit of cordial friendship and hospitality which prevailed at the U.S.L.T.A. meeting, discuss and smooth out their difficulties, there would be no need for war, huge standing armies and navies and burdensome taxation.

VALUE OF TENNIS

"And so I hold up tennis not only as a desirable national and international pastime, but also affording an example of what can be achieved when people in any human activity enter into discussion in the right spirit. Stars, ordinary players and officials quickly learn true values, and tennis teaches them to do their best under all circumstances, even sacrificing their personal interests for the sake of the game. If this spirit of sportsmanship is extended to discussions of great international questions there cannot be serious misunderstandings. I would especially emphasize the friendly feeling which now exists between the United States and Japan which always will be cordial and ideal, and which is largely due to the forbearance and spirit of fair play exhibited at the Washington Conference.

"We of Japan are striving to make tennis a national pastime and we are making remarkable progress. The young girls and boys of the schools and colleges are playing the game, and the favorable reaction on their character is more apparent each season. This year Japan is planning to challenge again for the Davis Cup and the Tennis Association contemplates sending several of its youngest and best players to join those already in the United States. We are all inspired with the true spirit of tennis. Win or lose we do not care much, so long as we play the game fairly and squarely. I trust that for years to come the United States and Japan through tennis competition, as well as other mutual interests, may be drawn closer and closer together to the everlasting benefit not only of ourselves but of the generations yet to come."

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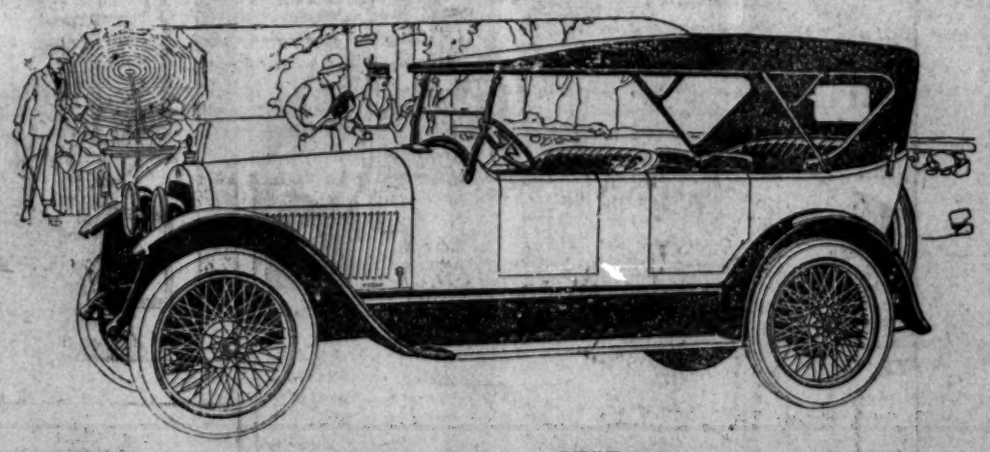

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Hudson	5	„	(model 1922)	(LIMOUSINES)		
Cadillac	7	„	(model 1921)	Studebaker	(big six)	(done 4300 M.)
Marmon	4	„	(sport model)	Buick 6	Limousine	(model 1922)
Citroen	5	„	(model 1922)	Dodge	„	(model 1921)
Morris-Oxford	5	„	(model 1920)	Austin	„	(model 1920)
Renault	5	„	(model 1921)	De Dion 15 H.P.	„	(model 1921)
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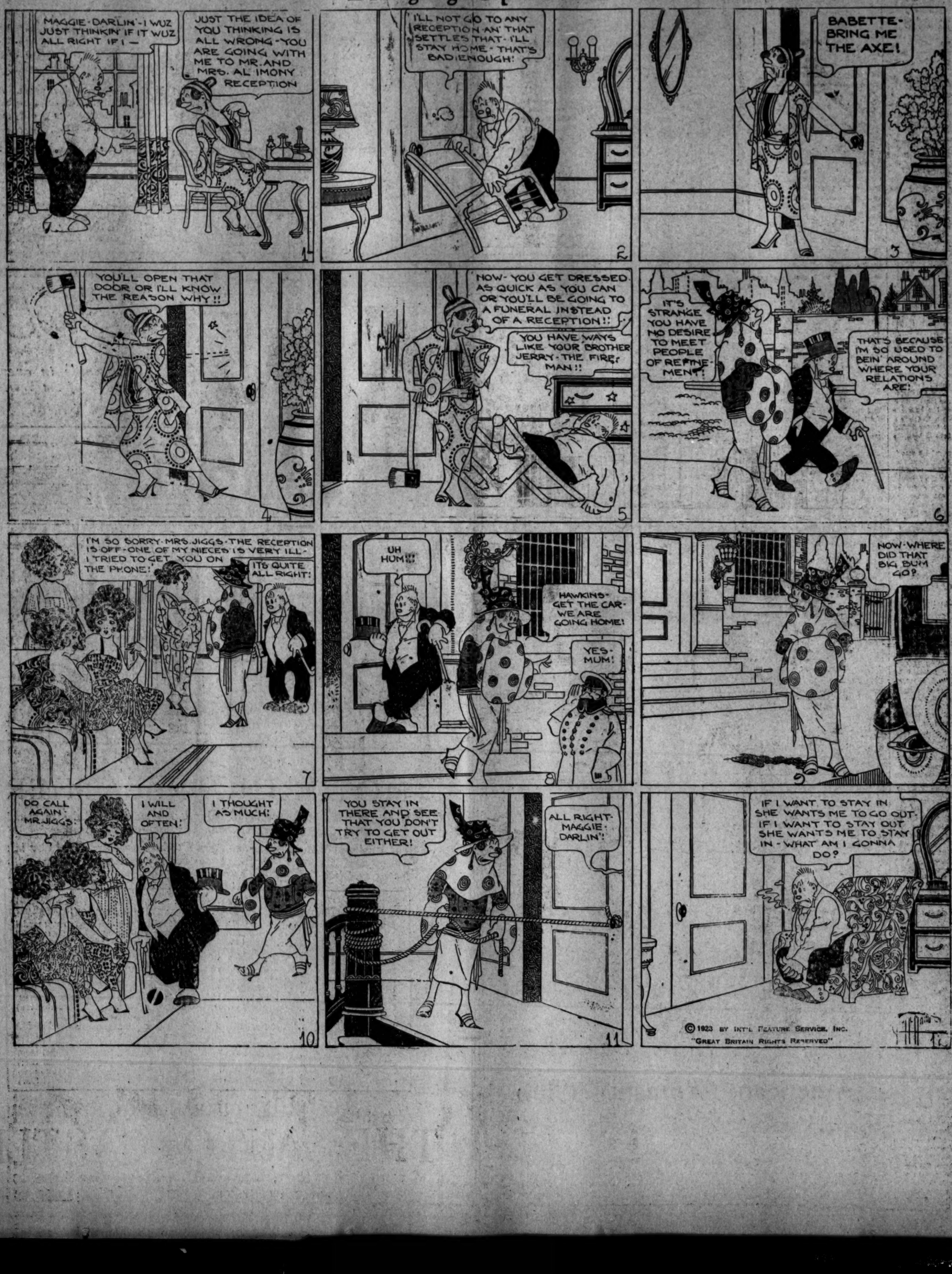
ABOUT AN HOUR I THINK!
GO AHEAD JIGGS - I'LL KEEP 'EM AWAKE!
UNACCUSTOMED AS I AM TO PUBLIC SPEAKIN —

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father


MAGGIE - DARLIN' - I WUZ JUST THINKIN' IF IT WUZ ALL RIGHT IF I —
JUST THE IDEA OF YOU THINKING IS ALL WRONG - YOU ARE GOING WITH ME TO MR. AND MRS. AL IMONY RECEPTION
1
I'LL NOT GO TO ANY RECEPTION AN' THAT SETTLES THAT - I'LL STAY HOME - THAT'S BAD ENOUGH!
2
BABETTE - BRING ME THE AXE!
3
YOU'LL OPEN THAT DOOR OR I'LL KNOW THE REASON WHY!!
4
NOW - YOU GET DRESSED AS QUICK AS YOU CAN OR YOU'LL BE GOING TO A FUNERAL INSTEAD OF A RECEPTION!!
YOU HAVE WAYS LIKE YOUR BROTHER JERRY - THE FIRE MAN!!
5
IT'S STRANGE YOU HAVE NO DESIRE TO MEET PEOPLE OF REFINEMENT!
THAT'S BECAUSE I'M SO USED TO BEIN' AROUND WHERE YOUR RELATIONS ARE!
6
I'M SO SORRY - MRS. JIGGS - THE RECEPTION IS OFF - ONE OF MY NIECES IS VERY ILL - I TRIED TO GET YOU ON THE PHONE!
ITS QUITE ALL RIGHT!
7
UH HUM!!
HAWKINS - GET THE CAR - WE ARE GOING HOME!
YES - MUM!
NOW - WHERE DID THAT BIG BUM GO?
DO CALL AGAIN MR. JIGGS!
I WILL AND OFTEN!
I THOUGHT AS MUCH!
10
YOU STAY IN THERE AND SEE THAT YOU DON'T TRY TO GET OUT EITHER!
ALL RIGHT - MAGGIE - DARLIN'!
11
IF I WANT TO STAY IN SHE WANTS ME TO GO OUT - IF I WANT TO STAY OUT SHE WANTS ME TO STAY IN - WHAT AM I GONNA DO?

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